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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

General Turnout, Interest and Participation.

Parade of the First Division—Nine Thousand Men in Line—Salutes to Gen. Hooker and Mayor Hoffman.

Tammany Hall and its Triumphs—The Dinner—Speeches of Mayor Hoffman, Richard O'Gorman, Edwards Pierrepont, and Others.

Letters from President Johnson, Secretary Seward, Gen. Grant, and Others.

The Fireworks a Fizzle as Usual.

A Chapter of Accidents—Legs, Arms, &c., Blown Off.

Brooklyn's Bold Soldier Boy and the Half-Masted Flags.

Celebrations in Brooklyn, Flushing, and Elsewhere.

Details Here, There, and Elsewhere—A Beautiful Day—Great Demonstration of the People—Guns, Pistols, Crackers and Torpedoes.

The glorious Fourth, like many another, has passed and gone, and with it go into the record of history, the beauty of the day, the rattle and noise of our infantry, the civic pageant, the bunkum speeches of "set" orators, the military revival headed by the worthy General who might have changed the fate of Bull Run had he been given the chance, the sights and shows, and all the uproarings and confusions inevitably attendant upon the proper observance of the day whose memories all small boys and patriotic men delight to celebrate.

The sun rose bright and beautiful, bountiful in all majestic gildings, and generous, too much so by half, with the heat of mid-Summer, tinging the loftiest spires and the topmasts of our metropolitan navies with the sacred coloring of the heavens, giving promise of a day whose atmospheric condition should be conducive to the most roystering ebullitions of juvenile patriotism and the most satisfactory demonstrations of maturer appreciation of the results following the original Fourth, whose lustre no time nor age can dim. So far as we know, all the inhabitants of the City, between the ages of six and twenty years, made their appearance upon the sidewalks in front of their parents' domicils at the pleasant hour of 3 o'clock in the morning, and with a gism which amounted to fanaticism, indulged in the wholesale and retail destruction of gunpowder and other dangerous compounds. Sensible people went to bed early on the night of the 3d of July. The same class of individuals were wakened early on the following morning. No candid reader will claim that he ever before heard such a universal racket, such a tremendous row-de-dow, such a continuous discharge of fire-arms as on this occasion. Small boys, whose parents, fond of their children and reckless of their cash, had supplied them freely with very poor crackers at very high prices, arose a long time before the traditional lark, and went out upon the street. In the eye of our memory we see them now. Armed with a long piece of "punk," whose burning end was ominous of destruction to little dresses and modest pinafores, the youthful celebrants stood monarchs upon the paternal doorstep, and made morn hideous with the smell of the sulphuric compound and the din and crack of the small red weapon. Whiz, bang, fizzle and pop, crack, crash, hurrah and shout; these were the noises and these the ushers of the Fourth of July, 1866. The waters of the bay were as calm and unruffled as the bosom of Lake George, and when the early pencilings of the sun first marked their tracings on the few fleecy clouds in the heavens it seemed no stretch of the imagination to believe that well-pleased Nature was promising to do her part toward the perfection of the occasion.

It would be idle to attempt an estimate of the amount of cash burned up, fired off and smoked out before sunrise by little boys whose curly heads scarce stand level with the iron rail on the homestead fence, and little girls whose dresses were buttoned up askew that hurrying they might reach the theatre of destruction in time to shrink from and scream at the first explosion of their brother's cracker. Thousands of packs were loosened from their Chinese disfigurement and sent flying toward the clear sky in clouds of pale blue smoke, and thousands of less dangerous bundles were opened that their treasures of torpedoes precious in the sight of small girls and very little boys, might be crushed with a crack upon the pavement stone.

At sunrise the deep boomings from the wide-mouthed cannon sounded from the Battery, whose flag-staff remains, although its old-time beauty is departing, and instantly, as if by magical preconcert, the

FLAG OF THE COUNTRY

adorned every masthead, spire and staff for miles around, fluttering from all points throughout the harbor, up the North River and down the East, belting the great Metropolis with a rainbow of beauty, in whose holy colors men can read freedom to all, peace and good will toward men. The ferry-boats, double-headed, plied busily back and forth between New-York and Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, gaily decked with public and private flags, loaded with impatient people who feared lest an hour's delay would deprive them of some pleasure. The steamers, whose piers face the North River, the passenger ships of every kind, the beautiful palaces which rest upon the bosom of the Hudson, the sharp-lined clippers, the ponderous merchant ships, the black tugs, the harbor-luggers and lighters—everything from the Cunard Dock to the mouth of the Hudson, from the Battery on either side, up and back, whether steaming or sailing through the stream or idly resting in its berth, displayed the flag of the nation from the mast-head. Many vessels were dressed in lines of bunting from stem to stern, enlivening the appearance of the stream and reflecting from the water the colors of every people on the face of the globe.

About this time gangs of young and thoughtless men armed with revolvers, small cannon and a flask of powder, made their unpleasant appearance upon the streets. They were noisy chaps, who believed evidently in the virtue of obstreperousness, and inclined to the belief that

Whoever wanted fun
Must fire off a pistol or else discharge a gun.
(This *is* poetry.)

That these unfeeling youths enjoyed themselves there is every reason to believe; certainly no one else did while they were about the streets. At every corner these intensely loyal chaps discharged their duty and their weapons of offence, deafening men, women and children, scaring milkmen and starting horses, while a patient public endured it all and said not a word for "their dear country's sake," a country which bought and saved at that price became for the moment exceedingly dear in the popular sense of the term. That sundry of these reckless youth should have blown off their fingers and mutilated their hands was to be expected, and perhaps pleasurably anticipated. At all events if so many of such accidents should occur as to limit the use of pistols and cannon to idiots we don't believe the public would feel very badly.

Little by little the old folks became convinced, as they had often been in years gone by, that sleep was an utter impossibility under the circumstances, and, at a very early hour in the morning, papa, in his slippers, might be seen standing at the front door, "punk" in hand, and a group of excited little citizens near him waiting for "another bunch," while morning-gowned mamma, with baby in her arms, looked from the parlor window with shrinking apprehension, waiting for Tommy or Gracie or Sue, or any other of the little knot, to make a crackerian experience with the Celestial double-header. Probably scores of thousands of proud fathers were converted, for the time being, into punk-holders for the convenience of incipient patriots, whose zeal overcame their discretion, and who were determined to fire off the entire box before the bell summoned them to an early breakfast. After a somewhat unseasonable meal, in thousands of instances, all hands and the baby shut up shop and started off on a general tour of exploration—a tour fraught with danger from many sources, but enjoyable to one and all, hot and dusty and tired though they were.

Stores and warehouses, large concerns and trading places agreed to accept the general holiday. Soda-water-men, bananna-men, fruity-men, small-standed-men, who displayed fire-crackers, and the employes of public conveyances were the exceptions to the rule. Everybody from the country, and they came in by thousands, wanted a drink; water they couldn't well get; whisky they, of course, wouldn't touch, and soda-water became a necessity. Some dealers sold a thousand glasses during the day. All the lines of travel up town were thronged. The stages and cars running from the ferries were packed with people going toward the square or the parks, while those coming down were empty. The ferry-boats, although extras were put on, were dangerously full, and from all the country round about came streams to the great maelstrom of New-York. On the streets were many curious and interesting scenes. Down town there was nobody. All that part of the City occupied by warehouses and offices, Wall-street, Beaver-street, Exchange-place, Broad and South and West streets, and other kindred thoroughfares usually crowded by eager-eyed men were desolate; even the lower Broadway, which ordinarily is packed like a country fair, was startled out of its somnolence only by an occasional step. In the neighborhood of Fulton-street and Broadway the several lines of up-town pilgrims met. People from the South, Wall, Fulton and Jersey ferries joined forces there, and in long lined procession marched upward toward the scene of military display. The closing of restaurants was a feature universally regretted. People of regular habits want their lunch on holidays quite as decidedly as on any other. Even the Astor House Rotunda Restaurant was closed, and persons were compelled to pay twelve shillings at the counter for a dinner, when a modest chop was all they cared for or got. Broadway was at one time filled with empty stomachs; everybody was craving a bite, and nothing could be procured save half rotten pineapples, peanuts, soda-water, and lemonade of doubtful origin.

THE PARK,

for some unknown reason, was a centre of attraction all day long. The fountain, not generally regarded as a work of art, was on this occasion the object of prolonged staring and much admiration; the brownstone disfiguration of the late G. W. is popularly considered a nuisance and a libel, but during the day we observed many groups of aged and younger people gazing at its absurdities with tearful reverence and pious regard; the City Hall, dirty and unkempt, came in for its share of adoration, while handsome Capt. Brackett, whose name is embalmed in the grateful memory of all ball managers and festivity brokers, was regarded by thousands of admiring countrymen as the embodiment of the law and order of the Metropolis, to see whom was to see a big thing. And the Captain, who has done a great work recently in the enforcement of the hackney, not to say hackneyed, laws, did a little job yesterday, which indicates the progress of matters and things here and thereabouts. On the Fourth of July it has always been the custom to permit small standed men to occupy portions of the sacred soil for the convenience of the dear people who affect sour oranges, dried up apples, rotten pines, and make-believe lemonade. The same concession was made on this occasion, but the friendly sons of St. Patrick, to whom was entrusted the delicate duty of assigning the ground, conceived it to be their solemn duty to permit no one in the Park as a vender, however small, unless he was white as to complexion, Irish as to descent. In consequence they put a couple of darkies to ignominious flight, routing them with great gusto and putting them in great bodily fear. This came to the ears of Captain Brackett, who, as Supreme Boss of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, has charge of the Park. Brackett is not known to have prejudices *pro* or *con*, but he sent for his officious assistants, and lectured them in a way they won't soon forget, the result being that the venders of every hue and every clime stood yesterday on a par, so far as the Pa of the Park could make them. We saw a Chinese (hair tail cut off) peddling poor cigars, a Connecticut negro peddling ice cream, a Cork Irishman peddling peanuts, a great many little girls peddling crackers, and scores of women peddling a variety of small wares.

Very many loafed and lounged about not knowing or caring where to go. Some gazed at the Park fountain, some at the City Hall, some wondered what the skeleton frames for the fireworks meant, but the vast majority from out of town and of the line of march turned their steps toward Union-square. Among them were sundry and divers old gentlemen, who wore proudly a cockade in the hat, a waist belt, and perchance a sword; these are the veterans of 1812, men whose ranks are nearly reduced to *nil*, whose sands of life are gradually and surely running out, but whose memorable deeds are brighter and more glorious as year follows year. Returned soldiers were plentiful. These had troops of friends with them, and while the veterans of '12 toddled feebly along the street alone, the bronzed boys of '61 strode hilariously to the nearest bar, treated and were treated, marking with painful plainness the contrast. Such is life. But of all the interested, not to say interesting people, *en route* for the scene of the military review, the delegations from the country districts are entitled to the palm. Our rural friends came in great numbers. They came by rail, they came by sail, they came in stages, they came in barges, they came on foot, they came in throngs, pic-nic parties, sight-seeing companies, families and lovers, farmers and their "help," wrinkled men, women with bunches of carroway-seed, lusty youths with brown cheeks and straw hats, bonnie lasses with flats, curls and baskets of lunch—they all came, and they all had a good time. They sauntered leisurely up Broadway, wondering what was behind the shutters; they stared at the omnibuses and wondered at the cars; they flattened their noses against Taylor's restaurant windows; they swarmed through Barnum's saloons, looking at the fat women, big turtles, glass ships, fizzle-headed Circassians and no-boned men; they were hustled here and jostled there, always good-natured, awkward and hungry, buying liberally from every peanut stand, and gazing with unfeigned admiration at every man in soldier's clothes into whose presence they luckily came.

There were to have been two grand features, the procession and the fireworks.

THE PROCESSION,

to all military men, small boys and country people generally, was, of course, the demonstration of the day, and the popular interest in it cannot well be overestimated.

At early dawn the members of the First Division, National Guard, were abroad, in anticipation of the approaching parade of that command in honor of the glorious Fourth. The several regimental commanders were nearly unanimous in designating the hour of 6:30 A. M. for the assembling of their respective commands, and we were pleased to observe such universal promptness as was manifested by the National Guardsmen parading yesterday. By six o'clock the streets were active with soldiery, every man making haste to join his comrades at the arsenals and armories. Cars and omnibuses fairly overflowed with uniforms, and the usual current of travel seemed for the nonce to be changed and lost among so many citizen soldiers. Artillerists and cavalrymen cantered to the rendezvous with clanking sabre and jingling accoutrements. The Zou Zou, in flowing breeches and snowy turban, hobnobbed with his more soberly dressed brother of the line; staff officers, in all their splendor of housings and of dress, exchanged the genial courtesies of the day with a friend in the infantry who was hastening to his company for parade. Colonels, Brigadiers and Major-Generals were also out in full force, and the National Guard for once seemed to have taken the City by storm.

Agreeably to Brigade and Division orders, the several regiments were early on the road to their respective stations in the line, arriving on the ground with commendable promptness. The line of review was formed in Fifth-avenue, the right resting on Washington Parade Ground, and extending up the avenue to Madison-square. The line of formation was in accordance with the programme laid down, the Brigades taking position in numerical order, the Brigade of Cavalry being on the extreme left. The orders issued by Gen. Sandford directed that the line should be formed at 8 o'clock precisely, and it was formed a few minutes in advance of the time prescribed, but the usual tardiness on the part of Maj.-Gen. Sandford and staff was observable, and caused much comment among the spectators as well as the members of the Division. When the men had remained in position, prepared for review, for nearly an hour, the review was commenced at 8:50 o'clock, each Brigade coming to a present as the General proceeded from the right of the line.

As soon as each Brigade had been reviewed, each Regiment wheeled into column in readiness for the line of march. At 10 o'clock the command "March!" was given by Gen. Sandford, and the column was put in motion, marching in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Capt. Otto's Troop of Carbineers.
Major-Gen. Sandford, Commanding First Division, and Staff.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. Spicer, commanding.
Second Infantry, Col. Thomas N. Reid.
Seventy-first Infantry, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Coles.
Seventy-seventh Infantry, Col. Thomas Lynch.
Ninety-ninth, Lieut.-Col. Patrick J. Downing.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Acting-Brig.-Gen. Burger, commanding.
Third Infantry, Col. John E. Bendix.
Fifth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. A. Meyer.
Sixth Infantry, Col. Joel W. Mason.
Twelfth Infantry, Col. Wm. G. Ward.
Eighty-fourth Infantry, Col. F. A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth Infantry, Col. J. D. Krehbiel.
First Artillery, Col. D. W. Teller.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Hall, commanding.
First Infantry, Col. Rush C. Hawkins.
Seventh Infantry, Col. Emmons Clark.
Eighth Infantry, Col. J. M. Varian.
Ninth Infantry, Col. J. H. Wilcox.
Thirty-seventh, Col. Wm. H. Farrar.
Fifty-fifth, Col. Eugene Le Gal.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Col. H. D. Hull, commanding.
Fourth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Thorpe.
Eleventh Infantry, Lieut.-Col. H. Lux.
Twenty-second Infantry, Col. Jas. F. Cox.
Sixty-ninth Infantry, Col. M. T. McMahon.
Seventy-ninth Infantry, Col. A. Farnsworth.
Ninety-fifth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Frank McElroy.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Gen. Brooke Postley, commanding.
First Regiment, Col. D. C. Minton.
Second Regiment, Col. J. H. Budkhe.

APPEARANCE OF THE COMMANDS.

The First Brigade was under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles B. Spicer, and consisted of the Second, Seventy-first, Seventy-seventh, and Ninety-ninth Regiments of Infantry.

The Second Regiment, Col. Reid, paraded about 250 muskets in six companies, and made a fair appearance, considering the numerous disadvantages they have had to contend with since their return from the field.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Coles in command, appeared in line with over 350 men in eight companies, presenting their usual neat and soldierly appearance.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment, under command of Col. Lynch, paraded nearly 250 muskets in an eight-company formation, the result being a lack of cohesiveness and a want of regularity.

The Ninety-ninth Regiment appeared with only 200 men, in four companies, and, in consequence, were excusable for their shortcomings. This regiment should be absorbed into some more healthy organization.

The Second Brigade was under the command of Acting Brig.-Gen. Louis Berger, and consisted of the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth Regiments of Infantry, with the First Regiment of Artillery.

The Third Regiment (Bendix Zouaves) appeared in line with about 450 men, in eight companies, and presented a fine appearance in their neat and serviceable zouave uniform.

The Fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Meyer in command, made a handsome appearance, and with full ranks, there being fully 700 men in line, in the regular ten-company formation. This excellent command has made rapid strides toward perfection since the war returned so many honorary members to its ranks. The Fifth wears the United States regulation uniform for Heavy Artillery, with plumed hats, cross cannons and cords, and the appearance of the regiment is much improved by the brass scales now falling into disuse. The drum-corps of this regiment is the best in the division.

The Sixth Regiment, commanded by Major Hinney, paraded with 300 men, in six companies, and made a creditable appearance.

The Twelfth Regiment, under the command of Col. Ward, appeared in line with nearly 450 muskets, in ten companies, making a very fine appearance in their time-honored Chasseur uniform. The drum-corps of this Regiment is a credit to the command, being evidently in capable hands.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Conkling, only paraded 350 men, in ten companies, which formation marred the appearance of the command very much, giving it a disorderly appearance which was painful.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, under Col. Krehbiel, parraded with about 400 men, in eight companies, making a good appearance. Some of the men paraded without ponpons, which marred the appearance of the companies.

The First Regiment Artillery, Col. Teller Commanding, made a really creditable appearance, having about 250 men on parade, and three batteries of four guns each. The first battery was thrown into position at Washington Parade-ground, to fire the salute as the column moved, performing that duty very finely.

The Third Brigade was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, and consisting of the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Infantry. The Eighth Regiment Troop was detailed to act as an escort to the Brigadier, which was incorrect, as an officer of that rank has no right to an entire troop. The appearance of the troop was soldierly, as is usual with that fine body of horsemen.

The First Regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves,) made a remarkably handsome appearance in their neat and unpretending Zouave uniform, parading 250 men in six companies. This regiment has but recently received its arms.

The Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. Clarke, made their usual magnificent appearance, parading nearly 800 men, all wearing the superb chasseur uniform peculiar to this corps, the regiment marching in platoons. The ranks of the Seventh were unusually full for a Fourth of July parade.

The Eighth Regiment, under Col. Varian, paraded about 400 men in eight companies, and appeared to great advantage, though it seemed a pity that they should have resigned the grey uniform, once so distinctive of their name.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. Wilcox commanding, paraded about 300 men in eight companies, and appeared to advantage in the neat and serviceable uniform worn by this regiment. The appearance of the command, however, would have been greatly improved if there had been but six company formations.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment appeared in line with scarcely 250 men in eight companies, under the command of Capt. Roomes. It does not speak well for the field officers of this regiment that the command should be obliged to parade under a line officer. To this cause may, no doubt, be attributed the paucity of attendance.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Garde Lafayette,) under Col. Le Gal, paraded with about 300 men in line, in eight companies, making a good appearance, and being attended by their *vivandiere*. We noticed, however, that the staff was not in such full attendance as usual with this command.

The Fourth Brigade was under the command of Col. Hull, of the Fourth Zouaves, which fact excited much comment as Brevet Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon, of the Sixty-ninth, was present with his command. The brigade consists of the Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, and Ninety-fifth Regiments of Infantry.

The Fourth Regiment paraded 400 men in six companies, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Thorpe, and made a most dashing appearance in the old and familiar uniform worn by the Fifth New-York Volunteers. They were repeatedly cheered along the route of march.

The Eleventh Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lux, made an imposing appearance in their tasteful rifle uniform, each man wearing the *aiguellette*. Nearly 600 men were in line. The buglers attached to this regiment are a peculiar feature.

The Twenty-second Regiment paraded with 350 men in eight companies, under the command of Col. Cox, and their appearance was most creditable, except in point of numbers, which should have been larger.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the command of Colonel and Brevet Major-General McMahon, appeared on parade with about 300 men in eight companies, the command having a soldierly look.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, under the command of Col. Farnsworth, made their first parade in the ranks of the National Guard since their return from the field. The command, numbering nearly 300 men, in seven companies, made a good appearance in their newly adopted uniform (artillery fatigue,) and they were warmly received by the citizens.

The Ninety-fifth Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. McElroy, only appeared with 150 men in six companies. The command was, however, marched by division front, and made a creditable appearance.

The First Brigade of Cavalry was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Brooke Postley, and consisted of the First and Second Regiments of cavalry. The First Cavalry was under command of Col. Minton, and paraded 200 sabres. The Second Cavalry paraded about 400 sabres, under the command of Col. Budke. Both regiments made a creditable appearance, considering the difficulties attending their organization. It is to be hoped that the brigade adopt a simpler uniform, so that recruits may be more readily obtained.

SALUTE PAID TO GEN. HOOKER AND MAYOR HOFFMAN.

The line of march was up Waverley-place and University-place to Union-square, thence up Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Thirty-sixth-street, through Thirty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street. As the head of the column debouched into Union-square at 10:30 o'clock, the honors of a marching salute was paid to Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding the Department of the East, and to Mayor Hoffman and Corporation of the City of New-York. The crowd at the square was very great, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police could keep a sufficient space clear for the movements of the division. The column was moved with celerity, and the distances so well observed that the entire division marched past the reviewing officer in forty-five minutes, which was very good, as there were nearly nine thousand men in line, of all arms. The appearance of the several commands as they marched past the reviewing stand was highly creditable, and manifested the careful drill observed during the Winter by the majority of the regiments. By the time the rear of the division had marched through Union-square the head of the column had reached Madison square, when it halted near the Worth monument. It was intended to pay His Excellency Gov. Fenton the honor of a marching salute at this point, but his non-arrival prevented this part of the official programme being carried out. Gen. Sandford arrived 11 o'clock, when he at once gave the order to move down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, where the division was dismissed, and the regiments returned to their armories.

The parade then was a success. Gen. Sandford has in days gone by been the deserved recipient of many a grumble and many a compliment, and on this occasion seems to have struck an even balance, preserving his military equilibrium, without at all destroying the popular impression concerning his love of delayed display.

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION

of this day has for years been a prominent part of its public honorings. Of late years it has attracted less attention for obvious reasons, but on this occasion its former prestige was revived, and the popular interest in its doings justifies the following record.

Whatever may have been the character of the Fourth of July demonstrations by the Sachems, Warriors and Chiefs of Old Tammany in days gone and past, when the Democracy was in what has been called its "palmy days," that of yesterday was certainly a triumph in the way of political and patriotic celebration. The patronly old man of the "Wigwam" did not "show his teeth," but rather spread out his arms after the most evangelical method and said, "Welcome all who take for their guide and director the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States." To begin with, the "Wigwam" was not the rude hut which the title would imply. It was a tastefully decorated hall, comfortably seated, with a platform at one end after the form of our modern civilization. What would Tammany be without its platform? But we must glance at the ornaments. Against this there is no law. Of the artistic hands which had been tried upon the busts of Washington, Webster, and one or two other historic names, it is hoped that oblivion will be kind to them for their treachery. After looking upon them the "What-is-it?" in the City Hall Park may be forgiven for assuming to represent any known personage, past or present.

To the right of the platform was the following motto:

"The Democratic Party—Upon its union and success depend the future of the Republic. He who would seek to lower its standard of patriotism and principle, or to distract or divide its councils, is an enemy to the country."

Over the platform was the following:

"One country, one Constitution, one destiny."
"1776, (bust of Washington,) 1866."

To the left of the platform was the following:

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY

Founded in 1789. In its very foundation identified with the establishment of the Union, ever faithful to its obligations. She has added another proof of her devotion by sending forth her sons to protect and maintain it.

Over the bust of Henry Clay:

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union of States, none can sever;
A union of lakes, a union of lands,
And the flag of our Union forever."

Over the bust of Jackson:

"The Union must and shall be preserved."

On the centre of the north wall was the following *in memoriam* inscription:

The Memory of the Departed Braves:
Shepard, Conner,
Vosburg, Kennedy,
Clancy. Purdy.

Over the bust of Webster—

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny."

Over the bust of Franklin—

"Civil and religious liberty, the rights of man."

BANNERS.

Beginning to the left of the room on entering, is the State insignia of Massachusetts, then New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, New-York, New-Jersey.

The ceiling was almost obscured by the profuse display of bunting, which was gracefully hung from the centre of the chandelier, and radiating therefrom to all corners and sides of the hall. The walls were tastefully hung with American flags of all sizes, and the stand was literally a mass of Stars and Stripes.

The whole display was creditable, and Mr. Andrew J. Garvey, of the Committee on Decorations, deserves praise for the good taste observed in the disposition of the gay and festive materials put into his hands for the fitting up of Tammany Hall on this occasion.

The choir for the occasion was constituted of twenty-six boys from several of the Public Schools, whose rendering of the songs "My Country 'tis of Thee," and "The Boys Come Marching," was a creditable assurance that the musical education of the boys of New-York is not by any means neglected in our Common Schools. The singing was under the direction of Prof. Olney.

The Tammany Band was an efficient instrumentality in the celebration, and its members evidently determined not to be overshadowed by the voices of the schoolboys.

At 1 o'clock the Grand Sachem, preceded by the inevitable Brother Roome, with the rod of power, surmounted by the largest cap of Liberty in New-York, escorted the Grand Sachem, Hon. John T. Hoffman, into the "Wigwam," followed by a host of Sachems, Warriors and Chiefs, among whom were observed Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Hon. Saml. G. Courtney, August Belmont, Andrew H. Green, Hon. Thomas W. Clarke, Douglas Taylor, Isaac Bell, Hon. M. T. Brennan, Hon. Edward H. Anderson, Hon. Morgan Jones, Jas. B. Nicholson, P. B. Sweeney, Hon. Richard B. Connolly, J. R. Brodhead, Jno. J. Bradley, Eli P. Norton.

After the Sachems, &c., had been comfortably seated around the fire, the Grand Sachem, Hon. John T. Hoffman, rose in their midst, and, looking round upon all, said:

Brothers and Friends:—I welcome you heartily to this old Wigwam, within which for more than half a century the Tammany Society has, with unfailing regularity, celebrated the anniversary of American Independence. Its venerable walls bear the marks of time, and are blackened with the smoke of many a council-fire, and many a conflict. In outward show it compares but poorly with some of the gilded temples of some more modern political associations; but in its ancient and honorable record, its glorious past and its bright future, it outshines them all. [Applause.] During the years of fearful struggle through which the Nation has just passed, while other places more elegant and more fashionable were the resort of those who assumed to themselves much of the patriotism and loyalty of the land, Old Tammany was thrown wide open as a recruiting place for a class of patriots who were willing to fight as well as to talk for their country. [Applause.] Brave men went forth from here, who either died upon the battle-field or, after honorable discharge, have returned to labor and to vote for the speedy restoration of that Union for the maintenance of which they hazarded their lives. Tammany Hall, true to its ancient record, never yielded to the demands of fanaticism or faltered in its devotion to the Constitution—[applause]—and now that peace has come, it demands that with peace shall come "good will to men." It sustained the war, as waged for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and having triumphed, it demands that neither the one nor the other shall be tampered with by politicians or fanatics, in Congress or out of it. [Applause.] On this anniversary of the independence of the United States of America, it asserts, not as a theory, but as a fact, that the States are united—that they are equal under the Constitution, and that the avowed determination of a Radical Congress to refuse representation to eleven of them is a gross assumption and abuse of political power which deserves to be, as it will be, rebuked by an intelligent people. [Applause.] It demands and will insist before the country that the people of those eleven States, having abandoned the heresy of secession and submitted to the authority of the Government, should have immediate representation in the persons of men who are true to the Constitution and the laws, [applause;] and that radical partisans shall not, for the sake of perpetuating their political power, keep asunder those States, for the eternal Union of which hundreds of thousands of brave men have perished—[applause]—and thousands of millions of treasure have been expended. In making these demands it is ready to start anew, in concert with conservative men everywhere, in a determined effort to overthrow those who, now that war is ended, will have no peace, and who, now that disunion is killed, will have no Union. [Applause.] Wm. D. Kennedy went forth the leader of a Tammany regiment, and died its representative. Before he went he joined with us in placing in front of the old Wigwam Jackson's motto, "The Union, it must be preserved." Elijah F. Purdy, my immediate predecessor, in his proper sphere did noble service in the good cause, and died on the last anniversary of that great battle which gave to Jackson immortality. One by one the old braves have passed away, but the younger warriors retain their spirit and will vindicate their memories. They choose this day to start anew upon the war path, and will not bury the tomahawk until all enemies of the Union of the States, and of the rights of States, shall be overthrown. [Applause.] The proprieties of the occasion and the manifold exercises of the day forbid a reference by me to other great questions of National and State, and local policy, which will, at the proper time, be discussed. I again, welcome you to the Old Wigwam. It may be the last time we shall assemble here. It is full of bright memories of the past and great hopes of the future; but it must soon give place to a new and more commodious one, which, in the greatness of its proportions and the harmony of all its parts, will be emblematical of the Union of which it is the representive. [Applause.] Let a voice go forth from here to-day, which will be heard throughout the land. [Applause.]

After this warm welcome, the Public School boys sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" with an effect which made everybody thrill with emotion.

Then Hon. Edward H. Anderson read the Declaration of Independence with a freshness and vigor such as would have justified the effort if it was made for the first time at the Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

Then again the boys, in "My Country, 'tis of Thee."

Henry Morford, Esq., then read an original poem on "America in England," in which he strove to show that England did not understand us, except when things were exaggerated to her, as the poet confessed he had tried while on a recent visit to the "home of his fathers."

At this juncture the Grand Sachem deemed it best to fire the salute in honor of the day; so he called up the artilleryman, Bro. Robert C. Hutchings, who opened a budget of letters which were really formidable, beginning with no less than an epistle from the White House, at Washington, and following that up with a volley from Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles and Gen. Grant.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1866.

Sir: I thank you for the cordial invitation of the time-honored Society of Tammany, to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

The national tone and patriotic spirit of the invitation meet my hearty approval. They are indications of a growing public sentiment, which, now that the bitter strife of civil war has ceased, requires a renewal of the pursuits of peace, a return to the Constitution of our fathers, rigid adherence to its principles, increased reverence for its sacred obligations; a restored, invigorated and permanent Union; and a fraternity of feeling that shall make us, as a people, one and indissoluble. There can be, for the patriot, no higher duty, no nobler work, than the obliteration of the passions and prejudices which, resulting from our late sanguinary conflict, have retarded reconciliation, and prevented that complete restoration of all the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal Government, which is essential to the peace, unity, strength and prosperity of the nation.

Regretting that my public duties will not permit me to be present at your celebration, I am, very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. John T. Hoffman, &c., &c., City-Hall, New-York.

FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

Department of State,
Washington, June 26, 1866.

To the Hon. John T. Hoffman, City Hall, New-York:

Sir:—I have had the honor to receive the invitation of the Tammany Society for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July.

I am highly pleased with the form of the invitation. I like the motto which is placed at its head, "The Union must and shall be preserved." I like the vignette which illustrates it. I like the associated hues with which it is colored, namely—the red white and blue. I like the temple of liberty based upon the rock of the Constitution, and protected by the eagle of the American continent. I like the ships and railroads, indicative of prosperity and progress. I like the significant conjunction of dates, 1776 and 1866—a period of ninety years. Why, in looking at these figures, we almost feel assured that our Republic has a life of at least one century. Alas! how many Republics have been shorter lived! I would have had the flag of the Union, which is on the right, present in its azure field, only the thirteen original States; but I especially delight in the flag which is on the left hand, and in whose enlarged field twenty-three stars are blazing which have come out from the deep cerulean within the past ninety years, while the original thirteen stars yet remain in their ancient place, all their morning lustre undiminished.

I have had some differences, in my time, with the Tammany Society, but I long ago forgot them all, when I recalled the fact that the Society has never once failed to observe and honor the anniversary of National Independence; and the further fact that during the recent civil war the Tammany Society sent its sons to fight for the Union, and with unswerving fidelity, heartily supported the Federal Government in its struggle with sedition. In view of these facts, and of the noble principles now avowed, I hail the Tammany Society as a true Union League.

I rejoice with the Society that the conflict of arms has ceased: that the rebellion has been crushed; that the authority of the Government has been vindicated, and that the flag of the Union now floats triumphantly over every foot of national domain. On the other hand, I mourn with the Society that the perfect Union given to us by our patriotic forefathers has not yet been entirely restored; that eleven sovereign States are denied representation in the Federal Congress, and are not recognized as coordinate parts in the National Legislature. How strange all this! We have killed disunion outright, and have killed African Slavery with it, and yet we are not completely reunited.

If I did not feel assured that the American people cannot suffer so great and fatal a solecism to continue, I should say, as many others do, that we are at a crisis. But I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the American people. It is said in excuse of the denial of representation, that the States and their chosen representatives still continue to be seditious and disloyal. I ask, is Tennessee disloyal? Is Arkansas seditious? Are the Senators and Representatives of either of those States disloyal? I desire, in this respect, that each of the two Houses of Congress will apply the constitutional test, with all the improvements of legislation upon it, and thus admit those States and representatives who are loyal, and reject only those against whom the crime of disloyalty shall be established.

I believe with the Tammany Society, that the Union was created to be perpetual, that the States are equal under the Constitution, that the restoration of the Union by the recent war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all the departments of the Federal Government; that a spirit of magnanimity and fraternity should prevail in all our councils, and that the South, having accepted of the lessons of the war, and relinquished the heresies of secession, should, just so far and so fast as she comes in the attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal and qualified representatives, be admitted to her constitutional representation.

I want, henceforth and forever, no North, no South, no East, no West, no divisions, and no sections and no classes, but one united and harmonious people.

It will be impossible for me to attend the celebration personally. What I have written I trust will satisfy the Society that, in spirit, I shall always be with them when they shall be engaged in renewing and fortifying the National Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

Navy Department, July 2, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have received your invitation, and should be happy to participate with the Tammany Society or Columbian Order in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, were I not prevented by public duties.

To the honor of your Society, it has in all times and under all circumstances, in war and in peace, been faithful to the Union of the States and the rights of the States. At no period since its organization have its teachings and services been more required than at the present, when, the victorious arms of the Republic having suppressed the false theory that the Union can be divided by secession, or the voluntary withdrawal of a State from its Federal relations and obligations, we are compelled to encounter the opposite extreme of compulsory exclusion, by which the centralists deny to eleven States the representation in Congress which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

This doctrine of compulsory exclusion is scarcely less offensive than that of voluntary secession. Each is fatal to the perpetuity of the Union.

After a long and exhausting war, which has cost us so much blood and treasure, the country needs repose, that industry, commerce and the arts of peace may revive, and friendly relations between the States and people may be reëstablished. Friendly confidence among the people is to be encouraged, and must supersede hatred and revenge. No portion of the States or people can be deprived of their just rights without producing estrangement.

I respond most sincerely to the correct and patriotic views expressed in your invitation, and regretting my inability to be present with you, I respectfully submit the following sentiment:

The *Union* of the States, only to be maintained by a faithful observance of the *rights* of the States.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WELLES.

John T. Hoffman, Esq., City Hall, New-York.

FROM GEN. GRANT.

Headquarters Armies of the United States,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1866.

His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York, Grand Sachem Tammany Society:

Sir: Lieut. Gen. Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the Tammany Society to take part in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, and his regret that a previous engagement will oblige him to decline the honor.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU,
Brevet Col. and Military Secretary.

FROM HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Trenton, N. J., July 1, 1866.

To Hon. John T. Hoffman, Esq., City Hall, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Permit me, through you, to thank the Tammany Society for their cordial invitation to be with them at their celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independance.

I regret that my professional engagements will prevent my being present on the occasion, but desire, at the same time, to assure the Society that it gives me great satisfaction to indorse heartily the noble and patriotic sentiments so appropriately expressed in their kind invitation. If I did not believe that the restoration of the Union by the recent war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all departments of our Government as an established and practical fact, I should find it difficult to discover any reason to celebrate at this time the anniversary of our National Independence.

I am firmly convinced that there are pure-minded, patriotic men in this country sufficient in number to prevent "the Union bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which force has been unable to divide, from being annulled by partisan politicians."

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

Letters were also received from the following gentlemen:

Hon. David R. Floyd Jones, Hon. James Brooks, Commissioner B. F. Delano, Hon. James F. Pierce, Hon. C. L. Monell, Hon. Richard M. Vaux, Hon. James W. Wall, Hon. James D. Ogden, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., Brig.-Gen. Pleasanton, Hon. William Beach Lawrence, Hon. Nelson Taylor, Alva H. Tremain, Hon. J. S. Bosworth, Hon. Henry M. West, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, Hon. Henry Hogeboom, Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. T. S. Bergen, and others.

Hon. Richard O'Gorman then delivered the following oration:

Grand Sachem, Sachems and Brethren of the Eagle Tribe:

The season of fruits is come again. Winter and Spring have passed, and the glorious Summer sun pours its flood of light and heat again over all this bounteous land. In the North and the South, in the East and the West, over mountain and plain and city, over poor and rich, over all the tribes of this great family this life-giving blessing is showered with kindly hand. Compassionate of the evils we inflict on one another, the Great Spirit sheds with equal tenderness His mercies on us all. Long years have rolled by since the great Sachem whose name you bear walked this earth. "Tammenund of many days" was then, as the legends tell us, a chief brave in battle, in the counsel wise and merciful. Jealous of his power and goodness, the evil spirit arrayed against him the malignant forces of nature. The poisonous malaria and the poisonous reptile of the swamp assailed him. The mammoth monsters of the elder world flung their huge bulk against him. Torrents foamed across his path. Great inundations encompassed him around, yet he lived. At last came the hardest ordeal of all. The hearts of the tribes were turned against him, and brethren slew brethren in civil war. Tammenund was victorious, and his vanquished enemies lay bound and helpless at his feet. Then, while silent and despairing, they awaited their doom. He turned on them a face of pity, and loosed their bonds, and in a gentle and tearful voice, as if a father, more in sorrow than anger, reproving a wayward child, he said to them: "Arise and go your ways; you have erred; you have suffered; we are children of the same great Father; we are brethren once more. Go to your desolate wigwams and wasted fields go repent and amend. Remember that while the arm of Tammenund is strong, his heart is merciful; he has conquered—he conquers but to save. Thus having vanquished his enemies, he lived many days, a benefactor to his race and kind, and when he died the tears of good men dropped like the gentle rain from heaven upon his grave." So runs the Indian legend. It may be true. The race of Tammenund has passed away; where clustered their wigwams great cities now stand, and among all the millions that eat the fruits of this broad continent which was once the red man's hunting ground, one Society alone in its name and ceremonies does honor to the forgotten warrior and sage of the Thirteen Tribes. The legend is not without its moral. The red man has been supplanted by the white man, and against the white man, too, the malignant forces of nature have warred. By him, too, the pestilent swamp, the wilderness, the forest, the torrent have been subdued. He has ransacked the secrets of the earth and sea, and by the potent magic of science, skill and labor, compelled the very forces that combined against him to do his bidding, till in a space of time that in the book of history is scarce a page, this continent, so lately rude and desert, blossomed like the rose, till in all the earth there was no land so free, so prosperous, so happy, so hopeful as ours. All this it was till the evil spirit sowed among us too the seeds of discord, lit the fatal fires of faction, let loose the demon of civil war to work havoc and desolation where peace and prosperity had made almost an Eden on earth. And now the war is over. The victory is won. The vanquished are disarmed and helpless before us. Never was victory more unquestionable, unquestioned and complete. Is there no lesson for us in the Indian legend I have told you. Shall we white men be less merciful than the Indian whose home we inherit. Shall we Christian men be more revengeful toward our brothers in sin than was the Pagan savage? Shall we, who boast of civilization, and progress, and knowledge, fail to reach that noble sagacity of statesmanship which deems war fruitless and victory incomplete, until the enemy, conquered as well by clemency and magnanimity as by arms, is converted into a friend. This day, citizens, you set apart as the political festival of all the year. You do well. It should be a holy and happy day. Never, while this republic lives, should its citizens fail, when this anniversary comes round, to celebrate it with pomp and rejoicing, to awaken the memories of its early perils, to ascend, as it were, the stream of its history back to its first source, to that dark and doubtful hour, ninety years ago, when the thirteen colonies, uniting in one solemn purpose set before mankind, that calm statement of their grievances which you have read to-day, broke the tie which had bound them to the Government which did them wrong, and appealing to Heaven and the future, declared themselves to be thenceforth thirteen equal and independent States; and in defence of their rights as such free and independent States, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors. You know how well and bravely that pledge was kept. Thus was born the new confederacy of States, then and now called "the United States." Think, citizens, what it was then and what it is now. This ancient society has honored me with its invitation to speak to you to-day. I scarce know in what tone it is fitting to address you. Fourth of July orations have a doubtful reputation. It seems to be the custom for orators on this day to utter only such words as shall be pleasant to hear—to congratulate, to flatter, to applaud, and Heaven knows there is for us ample subject of congratulation, and he need never flatter who desires to praise to its desert, the brave generous American people. We have much cause to be thankful. The war drum rolls no longer, the sword is sheathed, the battle flags are furled. The corn is waving over the graves where sleep in peace, side by side, the victor and the vanquished in the terrible conflict which has been, and never again can be. That awful trial of the Right, in which arms were the advocates, and the argument shot and shell, the bayonet and the rifle is over. Judgment, unappealable and irreversible, has been given. It is decreed that no State of the United states can secede, can leave the Union, can cease to be one of the United States, without the consent of all. Judgment unappealable and irreversable has been given. It is decreed that the relation between capital and labor, which prevailed in certain of the States, called Slavery, shall exist no more. These two questions that have disturbed society need disturb it no longer; they are of the past. There let them lie buried. For all this we owe our thanks to that Providence in whose hands are the destinies of nations, and under Providence, to the gallant men, who, on land or sea, with steadfast hearts fought the great quarrel out. Why should I waste words in telling you of this. Your own hearts cannot fail to be sensible of it. And why should I keep back the graver and sadder thoughts that struggle for utterance, or now, because it is the Fourth of July, break the resolution I formed long ago, to speak to the people whenever they cared to hear me, the thoughts that lay nearest to my heart—to be always candid, frank and open with them; to speak the truth, or not to speak to them at all. Citizens, I warn you that the storm has blown over. The Republic is still in danger. The worst of the storm has blown over. The ship still rides a proud and gallant sight. She has escaped, more by God's providence than by good steering, the Scylla of secession; she is drifting, drifting slowly, but surely, into the Charybdis of centralization. Can her course be changed? Is there time still to put her head about, and escape the danger. God knows! It depends on Him and the people. Have you ever thought what centralization really means, and what are its inevitable tendencies? Cast your memory back to the state of political affairs ten or twelve years ago. Then we in New-York scarcely felt the finger of the Federal Government. It carried our letters, and collected certain import duties to an amount necessary to meet the current expenses of that Government, and they were trifling. But for all other purposes of Government, the law of the State of New-York was sufficient, paramount and supreme. Now all this is changed. The finger of the Federal Government now is stronger than the arm of the State. We are getting what is called a strong Government. We have now let loose on us a cloud of assessors, collectors of taxes, Federal officials of all sorts, prying into every man's transactions, questioning, spying, informing, gathering up a large proportion of our labors, and pouring it into the central reservoir from which it flows and percolates in corrupting streams from end to end of the land, and countless officials, great and small, with faces ever reverently turned toward Washington, as Moslem's turn toward Mecca, lap up the intoxicating tide and cry for more. Our artisans work hard and earn good wages, but somehow they can't live as well as of old. Wages are high, but the necessaries of life are higher. What's the cause of this? It is because, in order to satisfy a few worthy millionaires, to protect them, to increase their profits, the cheap supply of all sorts of commodities which foreign nations are eager to sell us, is, as far as possible, shut out by excessive import duties. Thus the manufacturer is protected; the manufacturer becomes rich, the consumer becomes poor. Thus labor is sacrificed to wealth; the many are sacrificed to the few; the people that pay taxes are sacrificed to those that receive taxes. This is bad, but bad as it is, worse remains behind; for this very money, wrung from the sweat of labor, is used to fortify and perpetuate the very system which oppresses it, for this money, when paid, flows also to Washington, to be wasted or turned to mischief and corruption, as before. Federal patronage overflows the land. Who can wonder now that at every political assembly some one, somehow fattened on Federal diet, with that sublime loyalty which men commonly exhibit toward the party whose pay they receive, in that vivid style of oratory which all over the world the pensioned patriot most affects, denounces all dissent, all remonstrance, all opposition to the powers that be as treasonable, seditious and disloyal. With such command of money, and with such a hungry horde of loyal adherents to receive it, and fight on their side, can you wonder that the five or six energetic and unscrupulous men who rule the Committee at Washington which now caricatures the Congress of the United States, grow more daring and more reckless, more secret and sudden in their action, more secure of the continuance of their power? See how gradually, silently, surely, the influence of this political aristocracy, like the serpent gathering fold upon fold, encompasses the Republic about and chokes it in its tightening embrace. To think, speak, act as this oligarchy ordain, is to be loyal. To be loyal is to share in the patronage they can bestow. Who would not be loyal when, to be loyal is to be rich? Thus you see how power—the power of the purse as well of the sword—a power that appeals to all men's hopes, and all men's fears, concentrates in Washington and gathers to a head. Thus the fatal conspiracy of the few against the many grows and strengthens apace, corrupting, debauching the minds of our people. Under its baleful influence the rich grow richer, and the poor grow poorer, and the fatal quarrel between capital and labor, which in older countries from time to time shakes all society, here begins to mutter and to threaten. Why should the peasant of Ohio, or the artisan of New-York grow poor that the manufacturers and speculators of New-England and Pennsylvania should grow rich? Is this your idea of a republic? It is not mine. I have spoken of the mischievous change in the theory and practice of our Government here in the States which have been victorious in the late civil war. See how it works among that portion of the people on whom fell the weight of defeat. It is more than a year since the war ended—more than a year since all resistance to the Federal arms ceased—more than a year since the defeated people recognized and accepted the conclusions to which they had been forced—that no State could of right, or did in fact, cease to be in the Union. Yet these eleven States, which are now in the Union, were always in the Union, could not take themselves out of the Union, have been for more than twelve months denied by this oligarchy all the constitutional rights of States to be heard by their Representatives in the great council of the Republic. All obligations to the Union they are held liable to perform. They must obey the Federal Constitution and laws, and pay the Federal taxes, yet the rights of representation in the Federal Council, which the Constitution secures to all, are denied to them. They are treated, not as States of the Union, but as a foreign conquered people, whose lives, liberties, laws and property are held at the will of the conqueror. Is this constitutional? Is it lawful? Is it just? Is it expedient? Is it in accordance with the will of the American people? Remember the grievances against which the old colonists protested as sufficient ground for their revolt—taxation without representation! This was the chief ground—the most flagrant violation of the principles of British law and eternal justice. They laid it down that a tax is in its nature a voluntary aid from the people to the Government, and could not be imposed without the consent of the people through their Representatives, legally chosen. This violation of this principle they considered an outrage worth fighting against. And yet we, the inheritors of their quarrel, of their principles and their triumph—we who read their Declaration of Independence and applaud it—we Americans inflict on Americans the self-same wrong. I say "we;" for is not this still a Government of the people? Are not these half dozen potentates at Washington, by whose decrees these outrages are inflicted, the creatures of the people and bound to do their will? Citizens, the people's liberties can never suffer. Their rights can never be betrayed but by the default of the people themselves. It is by their want of vigilance, by their misplaced confidence in parties and men, by their apathy and torpor, that their ruin is wrought. Oh! for some master-voice to rouse society from its stupor—to stir it into thought—as did the angel of old stir the stagnant pool that blind and paralyzed might be cured and invigorated. Let but the people speak; their voice will roll like thunder over all the land. Who shall say them nay? Let but the people wake, and these enemies of the Republic will be scattered as the dew-drops of the night the lion shakes from his mane. I hear it said that the Southern people are not loyal, and guarantees are needed from them. Loyal to what? To the Constitution? It is for the Constitution they ask. Where else but in the Constitution can they find any hope? They ask for its protection as well as its obligations. That it shall not be only a sword which they are assailed, but a shield by which they may be defended. Their conduct for the last twelve months proves that they have abandoned, in good faith, abandoned the theory of secession. They pray for "Union," and Union is denied them. How long is this to last? What was this civil war for? That was the deliberate, solemn declaration of the North. It was for that, to save, restore, preserve the Union, they fought. For this purpose and no other, then, young men left the plow and the bench and took up arms. For this they suffered and died. Through all their long days of toil and danger this was the prize they sought to win. They gained it. They conquered it. They returned to their homes rejoicing that the Union their fathers bequeathed to them had been by their strong arms preserved. And now they find they but grasped a shadow. The reality is snatched from them. The Union is not saved. The Union is not preserved. The Union is prevented and delayed lest its restoration may thwart the plans or cross the speculations of the honorable gentlemen in Congress to whom civil war disunion have been the source of profit and power they could not otherwise attain to. They need guarantees. Guarantees for what? That the South will henceforth be loyal and obedient to the Constitution, and the laws that accord therewith. What better guarantees can you have than they have given you and give? Is not their defeat complete, admitted, crushing as it is? Is not this a guarantee that they will never again take arms against the omnipotent will which has ordained that secession is impossible, and the Union shall never be dissolved? Are not their ruined cities, their wasted fields, their desolate hearths, the graves of their dead—father, son, brother, husband—the graves of their loved ones, on which Nature, higher, mightier, kindlier than man's laws, will dash the tear. Have we no guarantee in this that these men are Americans, our own brothers—defeated, but not yet humiliated, too proud to be false? Ask our soldiers—the men who stood face to face with them in many a hot and bloody fight—who met them under flag of truce, who met them on the lonely picket, where kindred, ignoring the articles of war, made them for a while companions and friends. Ask the Generals who commanded our victorious hosts—ask them if they would not trust the word of those whom they had seen so gallantly defending a theory with their lives. Ask Grant if he does not trust Lee. Take the vote of the whole Army and Navy. The

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIR MORTON PETO IN AMERICA.

RESOURCES AND PROSPECTS OF AMERICA, ASCERTAINED DURING A VISIT TO THE STATES IN THE AUTUMN OF 1865. By Sir S. MORTON PETO, Bart., M. P. for Bristol. New-York: ALEX. STRAHAN & Co.

This work, which appeared in London some weeks since in octavo form, has been reproduced here in Mr. STRAHAN's usual elegant style as a duodecimo. Abroad Sir MORTON PETO's statements have attracted considerable attention, because it was so well understood there that he had unusual facilities for observation, and for the collection of useful and valuable information during his stay in this country last Autumn; and here people will be curious to know what impressions were left upon his mind, because he gave abundant proof that his investigations were all made with kindly intentions, and under a friendly bias. The first feeling in glancing through the work is one of surprise that the distinguished writer could have found time, while so constantly occupied in receiving and reciprocating the hospitalities thrust upon him at every turn, to collect such a mass of statistics—for there is much here that is not to be found in the census reports. All this information, moreover, is classified and arranged with such care, that the book will be universally accepted here, as well as abroad, as one of the most exhaustive and convenient among the numerous manuals of reference which have for their object the exhibition of the extent of our national resources. At the same time these statistics are so connected together by Sir MORTON PETO's narrative and speculations, that the most unmathematical and unstatistical reader will find himself interested in the figures in spite of himself.

In the preface Sir MORTON speaks thus of the rule which he has attempted to follow:

"As far as possible I have avoided all political allusions, and I have not attempted any descriptions of the country, or of the manners and habits of the people, which have been rendered familiar to us by far abler writers than myself. That which I have been anxious to afford my fellow-countrymen is an opportunity of forming a more correct judgment than that at which many have hitherto arrived, of the progress, means, and probable future of the great nation on the other side of the Atlantic, with which, by every tie of fraternity, we ought to be so closely allied."

Alluding to the free use which he has made of the census reports, he says:

"In arriving at conclusions with reference to those statistics, I have by no means permitted myself to be led blindly by the census reports, or by the feeling prevailing in America which in many cases they reflect. On the contrary, it will be observed that on several very important topics, I have recorded my entire dissent from the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners, and especially from those relating to the manufacturing industry and commerce of the country."

The first section of the book is devoted to the subject of population, and in a preliminary chapter under this division the writer says:

"The feature which struck me most forcibly during my journey through the United States in the Autumn of last year was the abundant resources of the country. It appeared the key to everything else. I saw wild territories, both of forest and prairie, being cleared and populated; I saw villages springing into towns, and towns into cities, with a rapidity so marvelous that one's first idea was to attribute it all to the wand of a magician; I passed through whole regions where every description of grain seemed to spring up spontaneously; I went over lines of railway seemingly constructed for the express purpose of conveying this produce to ports from which it could be shipped to countries where there was a superabundant population to consume it; I passed down immense rivers, swarming with steamboats and other vessels, filled with produce; I was brought into communication with the merchants who conducted the varied commerce to which all this gave rise; and, looking at all this, I could not fail to be struck, as a practical man, with the extraordinary and wonderful character of American resources, surpassing, by far, anything of which we have the slightest experience in the Old World, great as our own products, and remarkable as is the industry of our teeming population.

It is mainly with the desire to draw the attention of my fellow-countrymen to this remarkable feature of America, that I have undertaken the task entailed on me by this publication."

Sir MORTON was also deeply impressed with the manner in which the subject of the public debt was discussed, and the determination which was everywhere expressed to pay it off instead of carrying it for an indefinite period. In the chapters upon the "Diffusion of the Population" and the "Occupations of the People," a large amount of interesting information is thrown together. Sir MORTON, however, takes issue very emphatically with the statement of the common report that "one third of the whole population is supported directly or indirectly by manufactory industry," and gives his reasons why he regards this as a most exaggerated view.

Section Second is devoted to "Agriculture," and under this head is first discussed the question of agricultural development. The writer was deeply impressed with the fact that:

"Although the civil war in the Republic extended over so great a breadth of territory, and although more than a million of men were withdrawn from the producing classes for employment in military service, yet the yield of the great staples of agriculture continued to increase, and never were they greater than in the last year of the war!"

He says that this

"Can only be accounted for by the immense area of the country, the remarkable fertility of its soil, and the earnestness and industry with which the population apply themselves to agricultural improvements."

The "export grain trade," "general produce," and the "provision trade" are exhaustively treated, and the great and overshadowing importance of affording the West the most extensive facilities possible for getting its grain to foreign markets is strongly urged.

Next, the subject of "manufactures" is taken up, and full credit is given for the great inventive faculty displayed in producing labor-saving machines. In this connection the following facts are incidentally mentioned:

"The magnitude of the profits resulting from the production of new labor-saving implements of husbandry in America must be a great spur to inventors and mechanics. It is stated that a slight improvement in 'straw-cutters' enabled the inventor, in a western tour of eight months, with only a model instrument, to realize $40,000. Another inventor sold a machine for 'threshing and cleaning' grain for $60,000. The 'McCormick Reaper' yields its inventor a princely income. A single manufacturer has paid a patentee $117,000 in a single year for the use of a patent right on an agricultural machine, which others, at the same time, were engaged in making by contract with the owner, and which, therefore, he did not obtain exclusively. The American machines are generally exceedingly light and simple. Many of our own implement-makers regard them, I believe, with some disdain in consequence, and make frequent endeavors to 'improve' upon them by strengthening and elaborating them. But it has to be considered that the great merit and advantage of a machine in America is its simplicity and lightness. If it were a cumbersome machine it could not be, to the same extent, a labor-saving machine; if it were a complicated machine, it could not be used, to the same extent, in those regions which are far distant from the cities, where alone the frequent reparations consequent on complications can efficiently be made. Above all, a cumbersome and complicated machine would be unsuited to America, because such a machine must necessarily be an expensive machine; and where the average size of farms is less than 200 acres, it is evident that the great bulk of the agriculturists could not afford, even if they required, a highly expensive implement. Lightness, simplicity and comparative cheapness are absolutely essential to the perfection of an instrument in America, even although those qualities may be obtained at the cost, as some of our implement makers consider, of strength, comprehensiveness and elaboration."

In the matter of printing machines decided superiority is conceded to the Hoe Cylinder press over the best English drum machine, and the progress made here in book manufacture is thus alluded to:

"It is not many years since American publications were of the commonest and coarsest quality, the sole object aimed at being cheapness. Specimens of the year 1835, and perhaps of more recent date, will show that nothing could be worse than the quality of the paper and the character of the typography and book-binding in the United States. They would not, at that date, bear any comparison with even the common form of novels then produced in England, which were very indifferent. But all this has undergone a complete change. On the table before me, as I write, I have an enormous pile of American books, of every variety of size, form and cost—pamphlets, duodecimos, quarto volumes, publications of Congress, books got up at cheap rates, and volumes on the production of which no labor, trouble, care or cost whatever has been spared. Select whichever class of books you will, it will be found to bear comparison with, if not in some respects to excel, our English publications of the same class. The qualities of paper in use are most admirable; in most cases the type is perfect; the work of the printer appears to be done with the greatest skill and excellence; and in many instances the specimens of binding rival those of the famous Mr. HAYDAY. I select from the books before me a work got up, not for presentation or special service, but for general sale and circulation throughout the United States. It is called the 'Tribune Book,' and is a 'record of the munificence, self-sacrifice, and patriotism of the American people during the war for the Union.' I do not think I have ever seen a book superior to this as regards paper, letterpress, and binding. I do not know what is the price of the volume, for it was kindly given to me by an American friend; but its preface suggests that the cost of its production has been very large. One of the proprietors of the New-York TIMES appears to have been the projector of this elaborate work, and to be responsible for its cost. And it is confessedly published with a view to profit."

Here are some facts which will probably be new to the majority even of American readers, and it should be observed that the accuracy of some of the statements is decidedly open to question:

"It ought to be observed that printing in the United States is very largely done by female compositors. In New-York one in six of the average number employed in printing productions are women and girls. To a certain extent this is due to the use of machines for setting and distributing the types. These machines are much more used in the United States than in Europe. I apprehend the cause to be that they are found to be labor-saving in a branch of industry in which wages are much higher than with ourselves. In Great Britain our principal master printers have set themselves for a number of years very decidedly in opposition to all typographical instruments. Major BENIOWSKI's type-setting-machine and the various adaptations of it have been, it may be said, universally ignored. In the same way, the employment of female labor in the typographical art has been rejected. And I confess that, looking at the question as one of economy, I have seen no reason, hitherto, to doubt the correctness of the conclusions on this subject which our master printers have arrived at. But I am informed, on good authority, that a time may speedily arrive when these views will have to be reconsidered. The state of the printing trade in England is, at the present time, by no means satisfactory. On the subject of wages, hours of labor, &c., the compositors and the master printers in our country appear to be very rapidly diverging. The masters complain that they are too much controlled by the trade association in which the compositors are united. As I have only a general knowledge of the subject, I do not profess to offer an opinion upon the merits of a very delicate question. But I do know, from personal experience, that the public suffer from these differences, and I would strongly recommend both parties to come to a speedy conclusion with respect to them. We find, at the present time, that many of our principal London publishers are transferring a considerable portion of their printing business to the provinces, to Scotland, and even to the United States. We all know that this must be as inconvenient for authors and publishers as it must be injurious to master printers and compositors. If the disputes which lead to such consequences are not speedily terminated, it may happen that the London printers may find it expedient in many cases to use type-setting machines and female workpeople, as is done in the United States. This would tend still further to reduce the wages of compositors. At the present time, I do not think that they are underpaid, considering the intelligence, the skill, the time, and the labor required in this magnificent branch of art. But the printers must consider their position."

Sir MORTON speaks with undisguised disgust of our "malt productions," which he esteems for the most part "dear and bad;" but he can hardly say too much regarding the great consumption of ice, the luxury and value of which commodity he tells his countrymen they have not the faintest glimmer. In concluding this branch of his subject—manufactures—Sir MORTON deprecates most emphatically what he is pleased to term the delusion of protection. The precious metals, iron, coal, petroleum, &c., &c., are disposed of in the fourth section which treats of minerals; and in section fifth the subject of Commerce is discussed. Under the head of "Internal Trade" Sir MORTON administers Mr. CHASE an emphatic rebuke for, while Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting that the trade with the Pacific States should be regarded as "coasting trade." Then he gives at much length his views regarding the "Trade with the British Provinces," including the Reciprocity Treaty, &c., &c. But Sir MORTON PETO really came to this country to investigate our railway system, and the section in which he discusses it (the sixth) is naturally one of the most interesting in the book. Besides sketching the history of railways here from the date of their earliest institution, Sir MORTON brings together exceedingly interesting statistics touching the relative cost and expense of operating American and English roads. Thus he writes:

"The outlay upon the American lines has been from £8,700 up to £15,000 per mile, while the average cost in Great Britain has been nearly £40,000 per mile. In this estimate of cost we have, of course, to consider the relative character of the lines. The American lines are almost invariably single, while the English railroads are mostly double lines. In other respects, the American railroads are, as a rule, very inferior to ours. A railroad has been defined to consist of earthworks, sleepers and rails. The earthworks of the American railroads are, for the most part, of a very simple character. From the general level surfaces through which their lines are made, in (in the prairie districts especially,) little has been required but to lay out the track, and I am afraid that the proper preparation of the road-bed has not always been as well attended to as it should have been. The timber for the sleepers has been obtained from the roadside, or from the woods in the immediate neighborhoods. The supply has usually been abundant; and it has immensely contributed to the economic construction of the road, enabling the constructors to lay down sleepers at much more frequent intervals than we usually find them in Europe. The rails have been usually obtained from England, Wales or Scotland, and I believe that, in many cases, the cost of the iron has formed, in America, the largest proportion of the cost of the construction of the the lines. The rails are generally too light.

With regard to some other points of American railroad construction, no comparison can be instituted between the arrangements on the other side of the Atlantic and those which prevail among ourselves. There are scarcely any artificial drains. The ballasting of their lines is often very imperfect; indeed, I believe it has not been thought necessary generally to ballast a line at all until after it has been opened, and the consequence, it need scarcely be said, has been very imperfect working, and serious detriment to the rails until the road-bed is drained and ballast is complete. The railway stations in America are also very inferior. For the most part they are mere wooden erections of a temporary character, although, it should be observed, the land on which they are erected has been generally freely given by parties who well understand the greatly enhanced value which a railway station brings to every adjacent property. On the more important lines, however, the stations are gradually rebuilt, substantially and in every respect suitably, from the income of the road.

I observe very little tunneling on the American railways. Most of their bridges and viaducts are constructed on wooden piling in a very inexpensive manner."

Further investigation and maturer reflection have evidently strengthened the conviction Sir MORTON PETO early expressed regarding the relations between the express and railway companies in this country. He says:

"It is clearly the interest and duty of railway companies to take upon themselves all the duties of carriers of goods: and not as they do in America, only that part of them which embraces the conveyance from one railway station to another; thus leaving the public exposed to the inconvenience and extra expense they must incur by having to engage the services of town carters or others to remove their goods to and from the railway. I am afraid that this system of collecting and delivering goods by means of express companies is fraught with evil in another way. The proprietors and managers of many of these companies are, I am told, the directors and officers of railways; who are consequently obtaining for themselves a revenue which we in England should consider ought to belong to the line they serve, and who, besides this, acquire, by means of these companies, a power and authority over the railway which cannot but be prejudicial to its independent working. In many cases the negotiation of rates is entirely taken out of the hands of the railway management by the action of the 'Express' Companies, who, in their turn, are very apt to insist on the railway companies entering into contracts with themselves at lower prices than those at which they serve the public. Thus both parties suffer—the railway companies and the public whose goods they convey."

Upon this and numerous other subjects relating to the management of railways, this volume contains a large amount of valuable information and very many practical hints which might be studied with profit by the officers of our roads. A section (the seventh) is devoted to the consideration of the present condition and prospects of the South, and the writer sums up his views by remarking:

"Looking at the rapid growth of the cotton-plant—at the enormous extent of the lands capable of its cultivation, and looking also at the capital and labor which, under the free system, are flowing, and which will continue to flow in the Southern States—I do not believe I am over-sanguine in predicting—that, within five years from the present time, the cotton production of America will be doubled, and that the consumers of the world will have the article at a less price than they ever had it before."

Our system of taxation is quite thoroughly reviewed, and in some respects severely criticised, and in conclusion we have a section in which Sir MORTON sums up his views. From this chapter we extract a single passage. The writer says:

"On their return from the United States, travelers are not unfrequently asked what feature struck them most forcibly in their journey through the country. Looking to the territory, I should certainly answer to such a question, its wide expanse and its abundant resources; but looking to the people, I should say, the absence of pauperism. Nothing is more striking to a European than the universal respectability of appearance of all classes in America. You see no rags, you meet no beggars. In London the painful scenes, whether of real or of fictitious woe, that are encountered at every turning are in the highest degree distressing. Pauperism pursues the passenger on every pavement. It is to me one of the most distressing reflections of existence, that our great and thriving nation goes on, year after year, increasing the numbers of those who are dependent upon charity for daily food. Why are we not able to afford employment to the population of these realms? Why is it that one out of every twenty of our entire population is a pauper? How comes it that our union workhouses, our hospitals and asylums, and charitable institutions of every class, are so full of objects of benevolence, and that yet there is such a superabundance of beggary thronging our streets? Our population does not increase in anything approaching the ratio of the increase of population in the United States; and yet, with us, every branch of labor and business is so overcharged that the introduction of a new hand can only be accomplished by the displacement of an old one. In America, on the contrary, every addition to the population and labor of the country is hailed with satisfaction as an addition to its wealth; no one is without employment, and every one has the means before him of improving his position."

And this paragraph affords the opportunity which Sir MORTON promptly improves to administer some excellent advice to the British Government regarding the manner in which it must treat Ireland, if it would bring to a peaceful end the discontent which now and then threatens to break out there.

On the whole this volume is a very fair exhibit of the condition and resources of our country, and its inaccuracies of statement are so few and trifling that they would perhaps be overlooked by all save critical readers. If "The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" still continues its operations in England, it could do no better service to the common people, and to the higher classes as well, than to see that this work has a wide circulation throughout Great Britain.

Miscellaneous.

Messrs. T. B. PETERSON have nearly ready a new work, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, entitled "Elsten Folly." It is printed from advance sheets furnished by the author. The same house will also soon issue "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," by the author of "John Halifax;" "Married at Last," by ANNIE THOMAS; "Moreton Hall, or the Spirits of the Haunted House;" "Out of the Depths, the Story of a Woman's Life;" "The Freebooters," by GUSTAVE AIMARD; "Story of Elizabeth," by Miss THACKERAY, daughter of WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, Esq.; "Fanchon, the Cricket," by GEORGE SAND; "The Lady's and Gentleman's Science of Etiquette," or Guide to Perfect Manners in Society, by COUNT D'ORSAY and COUNTESS DE CALABRELLA; "Saratoga in 1787," an Indian Tale of Frontier Life; "The Young Heiress," by Mrs. TROLLOPE; "The White Scalper," by GUSTAVE AIMARD; "The Great Van Broek Property," by JAMES A. MAITLAND; "It May be True," by Mrs. WOOD; and "Elsie's Married Life," by Mrs. MACKENZIE DANIELS.

The Yale *Courant*, a weekly journal published at the College from which it takes its name, has proved so successful that it has determined to extend the sphere of its operations with a view of making it a permanent institution. Its size has been doubled, making it a handsome quarto sheet; and while it will devote itself mainly to chronicling the events that transpire at Yale, it will hereafter endeavor to give briefly items of news regarding other colleges, so as to be the leading organ of these institutions throughout the country. The taste and skill with which the *Courant* has thus far been conducted, promises well for its future.

A correspondent urges the necessity of the compilation of a book of portable dimentions, containing the statistics of the war—the movement of troops, brief accounts of each battle with results in killed and wounded, and points of advantage gained by either army. Both Federal and Confederate movements, numbers engaged, officers in command, and all other points of interest to the general reader, with a reference table, and, if possible, plans of the battle-ground, so that at a glance any information required could be readily obtained. Such a work could easily be compiled from the fuller and more detailed histories of the war and would be exceedingly useful.

A Successful Confidence Game.

From the Peoria Democrat, June 28.

We have just been put in possession of the facts in a case which possesses all the data necessary for a novel, and yet for the good of the gentleman robbed and society generally they are too true. We give the items as given to us by Mr. EMERY himself, and as he is an honest, hard-working farmer, have no doubt but they are strictly true. About the 1st of July, 1864, a squad of gipsies, numbering some ten or fifteen men and women, pitched their tents in Fulton County, near Canton, and gave out that they were moving, but wanted rest, and commenced their usual avocation of fortune-telling, &c., &c. Near by lived a gentleman by the name of AUGUSTUS EMERY, who was generally understood to have large quantities of money. Being a man of delicate health he was called on by the old gipsy woman, who gave her name as PHILIS BOSWELL, and was engaged to treat his disease after her manner of doctoring—continuing to visit him every day or so for some weeks, the patient doing finely, and the doctress growing rapidly in his confidence, and, being an old bachelor, having no wife to confide his bosom secrets to, or expatiate to upon the speculations soon to be made by himself and others—he gave them to his physician. Mr. EMERY went to Iowa on a wool purchasing tour, A. C. BABCOCK furnishing $10,000 and himself $3,000, but finding prices too high, returned, without making any purchases—but while out he learned of a fine speculation in some pasture land, and as Mr. BABCOCK did not need the money, loaned $5,000 of it to his neighbor EMERY, and as the weather was very warm, Mr. EMERY did not go at once to make the purchase. Of course the doctress was made cognizant of all these facts. About this time EMERY having greatly recovered his lost health, he was beset by the healer of his disorder to let her double the amount of cash on hand by certain powers which she possessed. At first he would not bite, but seeing the old woman daily and listening to her many miraculous feats, soon fell a victim and showed the money—counted it in her presence, and then in obedience to her request stepped in an adjoining room to get some paper, leaving the package of greenbacks, $8,642 in the open trunk. On his return with the paper he saw the package of money neatly done up and quietly resting in the corner of the trunk, and was informed by the old woman after her going through certain manœuvres, that in a few days the amount would be doubled, and then they could divide the gain, he taking one-half or two-thirds and she the balance, after complimenting him upon his improvement in health and speedy advance to wealth, and as she had to go to Peoria on business, she would not see him again until Wednesday. This was on Sunday. Things passed off without note until the following Thursday, when matters weighed heavily upon Mr. EMERY's mind. He could not sleep that night; and the following Friday, the last day of July, he opened the trunk to count the gain, when, lo and behold, to his great astonishment, the greenbacks had turned into slips of white paper, and instead of doubling the amount, the $8,642 were gone. He immediately went to Mr. BABCOCK, made known the facts, and asked for advice. A vigilant Police officer was needed, and TURNEY ENGLISH, of Springfield, was sent for and given all the facts. He (ENGLISH) commenced the hunt for the parties without success, until about the first of the present month, when he found her in company, with her son SETH, in Millersburgh, Bond County, Ill., and arrested them. They were taken to Fulton County, and in default of heavy bail were both lodged in jail to await the coming Court. On the night of the 21st they were brought by Mr. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Fulton County, to this city on a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be tried before Judge WILLIAMSON. On their arrival here they were lodged in the County Jail, and matters not being ready for trial the following day, it was postponed until yesterday, and the prisoners were to remain in the Peoria County Jail until the day of trial arrived, but to please the old woman they were taken back to Fulton County, at her expense, and again brought to this city, arriving here on the evening of the 26th, and instead of putting them in the Sheriff's hands to be locked up safely in the County Jail, they were taken to the calaboose and given to the keeping of the Police. No special orders were given as to the prisoners, and Officer MURRAY finding them in the cell, asked how they came there, and if the old woman did not want some breakfast. Being informed by her that she was here for no offence, and that she was very hungry, he went for some breakfast, leaving the door unlocked, and on his return found them gone. This we give as given to us by MURRAY, and up to present writing no word has been heard of the prisoners. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning an Irish woman, about 40 years old, called at the Metropolitan Hotel for Mr. SHOAFF, the attorney engaged in the defence, stating that Mrs. BOSWELL wished to see him. Mr. SHOAFF came out and saw her, but whether he saw the prisoners or not we cannot say. The clerk of the hotel informed us that an old woman and man, answering their description, were soon afterward seen by him sitting in the hotel office on a trunk. The above are the principal facts, as we got them from the parties, and if there was not bribery going on, there was certainly a most careless set of officials on watch.

A FROG FOUND IMBEDDED IN SOLID LIMESTONE.—A regular pond frog was discovered on the 13th, in the middle of a large stone, at Springfield, Ky. The stone was a piece of solid old blue limestone, which a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, from whose letter we condense this statement, says is the oldest stratum that crops out in the State. The writer adds that the frog began to give signs of life as soon as the breaking of the rock let in the air. In a short time he seemed sprightly and wide awake, but soon began to show signs of excitement and pain. He was then placed in a small glass jar, which was loosely corked. In this placed he lived until Sunday night, June 17.—*Cincinnati Gazette, June 27.*

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Women's Rights in England.

From the London Saturday Review.

Mr. MILL has asked for a return of the number of persons, otherwise qualified, who are excluded from the franchise by reason of their sex. Thus, if the question of Reform should be finally settled in the present session, there will still be a wide field for the efforts of determined radicals. Neither Mr. BRIGHT nor any other living man need fear that all ground for agitation will be cut away from beneath their feet. Most of the old rhetorical effects will continue to be available with very trifling modifications. The orators will only have to substitute woman for working-man in their songs of panegyric; the great "flesh and blood" argument, and all the disquisition made upon the many virtues of their clients, will come out even more brilliantly than before, and some at least of the adverse arguments will be far weaker. The privileges of men are not yet endangered by any combinations analogous to trades-unions among the weaker sex; it may rather be doubted whether women can combine at all; women would be less accessible than men to public-house influences, and not more accessible to bribery. In fact, it would be easy to make out a case for women's franchise which should be what is called logically unanswerable—that is, unanswerable so long as you attend to only one set of considerations—and which should afford most inviting topics for eloquent declamation. At the same time no one supposes that women will ever have votes until that distant epoch when the dreams of philosophers shall take form and substance, and when Mr. HARE's scheme shall be considered a model of clearness and simplicity. Most people are therefore content to oppose to women's advocates the indifference of absolute incredulity. A smile does as well as an argument in discussions so remote from reality, and is a far more irritating, because apparently an unfair, weapon. You cannot argue with us, say the enthusiasts, and therefore you sneer at us; and various remarks follow as to the laughter which received COLUMBUS and ADAM SMITH, and sundry other names kept in stock to point a paragraph. Laughter, however, although not a conclusive argument, is not without some logical force. If an arrangement strikes ninety-nine out of a hundred persons as supremely ludicrous, there is probably some real incongruity in the plan itself, and not merely in the way in which it strikes the minds of the hearers. The fact of the irresistible explosion of laughter, like any other material fact, has to be accounted for; yet, on the other hand, it is only fair of the laughers to say what is the precise aspect in which the proposed plan tickles their fancies so much, in order that the wheat and the chaff may not be blown away together. Ridicule is a most effective way of winnowing sense and nonsense, but it may, of course, be somewhat indiscriminating.

Assuming, then, that it is very difficult to hear of women voting without smiling more or less in our sleeves, according as we feel more or less respect for the upholders of the right, we admit that we should try to show them the point of the joke. This is always a difficult task. Providence has armed the introducers of new schemes with a good thick skin, as impenetrable to humor as the hide of a rhinoceros to small shot. Unluckily, this gift has been bestowed upon the zealots of bad causes as well as good. Mr. WHALLEY denounces the phantoms of his own eccentric imagination as imperturbably as genuine philanthropists ever attacked the abominations of the slave-trade. The true pachydermatous fanatic, whether in a good or bad cause, looks upon all employment of ridicule against his crotchets as a sin; it is buffoonery in the sanctuary, and jesting among the prophets. It will, perhaps, therefore be the safest course first to explain what there is in the claims of the advocates of women's rights which does not generally strike reasonable people as absurd. Thus it is undeniable that an improved treatment of women has been the natural result of improved civilization, and that even the lowest ranks are gradually becoming ashamed of the simple government by physical force which was once universal. Before long, it will be very generally thought improper to knock down a wife with a poker. Nor would it be easy to deny that the social position of women is capable of a good deal of improvement. Women, for example, in the higher classes scarcely receive anything like a serious education. They are taught a certain number of arts for catching husbands, but an infinitesimal quantity of solid knowledge; and they especially have no training to correspond to the intellectual gymnastics practiced by their brothers at the Universities. Whenever female education is seriously improved, their relations to society must be somewhat modified. It is probable enough that they will show capabilities which are now manifested only in exceptional cases, and that they will be able to enter certain paths which are at present closed to them. No one will pretend to deny that, under the present constitution of society, a good deal of power runs to waste which we may in time learn to employ more effectively. Perhaps it may appear, though the question is as yet undecided, that women may be the equals of men in some departments of life in which their inferiority has been hitherto assumed. Every legitimate attempt to cultivate their talents to better purpose, or to find new employment for those which they plainly possess, is deserving of all encouragement, and some of these attempts may probably prove successful.

But it is a very wide jump from these harmless premises to the conclusion that women should be at once put in possession of political privileges. Even if it were plainly a desirable consummation at some ideal stage of progress, throwing people into deep water is not always the best way of teaching them to swim; and plunging women into the midst of election squabbles might not be the best way of inducing a taste for politics. It is rather difficult to speculate upon the probable results, but two or three guesses may be ventured. Thus, we might anticipate the growth of an entirely new set of agitators. The popular preacher of the district would exercise a tremendous influence. The clergy of the Church of England are excluded at present from Parliamentary ambition; but gentlemen in the enviable position of Mr. SPURGEON could hardly restrain the enthusiasm of their female admirers. That zeal which finds an inadequate vent in the shape of slippers and testimonials would result in manufacturing votes. Most men have a covert conviction that their spiritual adviser is decidedly their inferior in all secular matters; whenever he travels beyond his assigned limits, he is treated with a benevolent contempt, as some counterpoise to his professional claims to superiority. The uncompromising zeal of feminine admirers knows no such bounds. They would be convinced that the charming rhetoric of the pulpit would infuse a higher tone into Parliamentary discussions; and from those boroughs where women were in the majority we should have clerical duplicates of Mr. WHALLEY and members sent to denounce Popery or to advocate the use of becoming vestments. Politics would, of course, retire a good deal into the background; but the Conservatives would probably benefit by the change more than their opponents. Women are decidedly aristocratic in their preferences. At Melbourne, the only place where the experiment has been tried, it is said that the most educated and gentlemanlike candidates had a decided advantage. A good-looking, well-dressed noblemen, with correct church principles, would be irresistible. The female sympathy for a gallant officer who had shed his blood in his country's service would overpower mere party prejudices. The sentimental style of oratory would put to flight cold-blooded common sense. Mr. RUSKIN has lately informed us that, if the ladies of Europe would only wear mourning, no war would be possible. If he meant to infer that their not wearing mourning was a proof that they did not care about war, the argument was obviously unfair; because their neglect of the plan suggested may show rather that they are too sensible to believe in its efficacy, than that they are not anxious for the end to be attained. But we should certainly feel less confidence in the preservation of peace if female public opinion was to be invoked. Women would be a great deal more sensible to the romance of fighting, and much more indifferent to its effect upon commerce, than our present constituencies. The Southern Confederacy, or the Poles, or the Italians, or any oppressed nationality with a picturesque tendency to beards, would have irresistible attractions, and the price of the funds would be nobly disregarded. If women had votes, it has been further said, it would be hard to resist the claims of women to seats in Parliament; perhaps, however, it is a safer opinion that they would scarcely get there by the votes of their own sex. The strong-minded female is, if anything, less repulsive to men than to women. Women are generally the most bigoted opponents of women's rights; if the chains are oppressive, they are at least apt to hug them themselves. A more difficult problem is the effect upon the purity of our elections. On the one hand, no one can say that male voters are more indifferent than their wives to the charms of money—unless where the love of women for money is very abnormally developed; and perhaps an average ten-pounder is rather more indifferent to any other consideration, and more gloriously unsusceptible of enthusiasm than his female relatives. Moreover, the married part of the fair sex is quite capable of taking its fair share in the business of electoral corruption under present arrangements; electors' wives and daughters know how to form a very convenient screen in the transactions of little pecuniary settlements. On the other hand, it may be said that, if women have a weakness, it consists in a deficiency in any sense of political justice. No logic will convince a woman that she is not doing a good action in sacrificing a party in the interests of a personal friend. A lady is never a radical by nature, but she often calls herself one, out of compliment to her husband, or brother, or son; and, if she saw that it was for his interest to change her politics, she would do so without an instant's remorse. In the higher classes, the inducement might come in the shape of a place, or, in the lower, of a five-pound note; but in any case it would take a long time to teach women in general that such a quality as political consistency has any real claims to consideration.

On Mr. LOWE's theory that the merit of a system of government is to be judged of simply by its practical results, there seem to be few arguments for throwing power into the hands of the sex which habitually substitutes sentiment for reason—reason being, on the whole, desirable in politics. But the change, so far as it is not advocated in obedience to a mere *à priori* theory, is of course advocated with a view chiefly to its reflex action upon the female constituencies. It is supposed to provide a practical education for their benefit. From this point of view one cannot help asking whether the dirty work of elections is really so ennobling in itself. It has to be gone through, because it is the only way in which different classes can exercise an influence upon the Government; but, even for men, it is not in itself very refining or elevating. No one would wish to see a female edition of the Nottingham lambs, and even where the art of rowdyism has not reached such perfection, the amusement is scarcely feminine. An election is not bad fun, but it is a rather rough sort of fun. Committee-rooms and public meetings and open public-houses and paid messengers are doubtless excellent symptoms of the vitality of the British Constitution, but they are not specially suited to women. It may possibly be that, as women take a higher place in society, they will begin to address mobs from the windows of inns, and to collect in stormy meetings, and to canvass for votes in taprooms, and to cover walls with placards about their own virtues and their neighbors' vices. No doubt they will throw a good deal of spirit into the task, but we don't want to plunge them into it prematurely. It might rub off a certain delicacy, which even to philosophers is not without its charms, if they take up such employments before they have been case-hardened by a proper education. And perhaps even the advocates of women's rights will pardon us for suggesting that another solution of the question is possible. Women may surely improve, and may even become, if that shall prove to be possible, the equals of the rougher sex, without taking up identically the same employments. We don't wish to see women asserting their privileges by ploughing in the fields or preaching in the pulpits; and perhaps they may be content to leave political struggles, which after all are hardly the highest employment of the human intellect, to those whom Providence has provided with a cuticle of coarser texture. There is a good deal to be done which men cannot do, in the way of educating the rising generation, and even in the way of producing many of the finer kinds of literature, without crowding them out of the hustings and the polling-booth. In short, a division of labor may prove to be more philosophical than a confusion of the sexes in employments for which they are not equally adapted by nature.

With Opium to Hong-Kong.

From All the Year Round.

In the Indian cold season—that is, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March—the voyage from Calcutta to Hong-Kong is delightful as far as Singapore. Looking down one calm cool morning over the ship's side into the streaks and eddies of the transparent sea, I was startled during a voyage thither by the sudden appearance of a dead Chinaman's face, as the body floated with the ebb tide, slowly turning, along the vessel's counter. It was the face of a man in the prime of life and the best of health. An old salt who had had much experience among Chinamen, and who was standing by my side, observed thoughtfully: "He's been a winning at the dice, ye see, and when they got him to the water-side, they fetched him handsome over the afterpart of his skull with a thick stick, and took his money, and hove him in, and that makes no marks, ye se." And in this way many a gambler meets with his end, without detection of the murderers, against whom their countrymen will not, when they can, give evidence. The police force at Pinang would be no match for the Chinese in any very serious affray, but the magistrate can easily and promptly procure the aid of any number of Malays from Wellesley province, and these people would eagerly obey an order to kill every Celestial in the country.

It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more beautiful than this entrance to Singapore harbor. The ship glides in between islets and little hills clothed in verdant forest, fringed by a clean pebbly or white sandy beach. The water is perfectly calm, or moved gently by long lazy undulations, and so transparent, that the fishes, some of gorgeous hues and fantastic shapes, which infest such localities, are plainly to be seen gliding about far below in the shadow of the hull. Cheerful-looking villas and prettily painted houses are scattered along the summits of these islands, and increase in number as the ship advances into a basin connected with the outer harbor, in which are the mooring wharfs and coal-sheds of the opium China steamers and of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels. Hardly is the ship fast when she is assailed by a fleet of canoes, manned by Malay men and boys. The boys come to dive for six-pences or eight-ana pieces which the passengers throw over for them, and the men bring pine apples, shells, paraquets and other birds, and animals, such as tiger cats, civet cats, monkeys, &c., for sale. The shell boats are really beautiful, being filled to the uttermost nook and corner with the most lovely specimens, arranged in perfect order, so that the boat looks as if it were a floating cabinet. The diving-boys are of all ages, from seven to seventeen. Some paddle themselves singly in tiny canoes little larger than a butcher's tray; others go three or four together in larger skiffs; but all are equally eager, crowding under the gangways and keeping up an incessant gabble in broken English to attract attention. "Massa, massa, massa! now, massa! I dive very good, massa! You throw sixpence, I dive very quick—good dive, massa!" When a sixpence is pitched overboard, the whole mob of them throw themselves out of their canoes headlong in, and their sprawling limbs may be discerned far down as they strike toward the bottom, till a lucky fellow clutches the prize, when they all return to the surface puffing and blowing, and scramble into their respective canoes, where they are soon ready for another dive. This feat of catching the sixpence is by no means so difficult as a stranger might imagine. In the first place, the sixpence, or any similar flat thin object, when thrown into the water, descends by gyrations, as a parachute would fall through the air, and therefore settles so slowly to the bottom, that a moderately expert swimmer can meet and grasp it.

In the meantime, the wharf begins to fill with a heterogeneous crowd of Malays, Coringamen, Chinese, Suratties, Eurasians and Europeans, and little palanquin carriages drive up for hire. These are most useful vehicles, exceedingly light, but strong, holding two, and, at a pinch, four people, and drawn by one of the indomitable little Burmah ponies up the heaviest and toughest road. They are driven by half-naked Madras men, who perch on a small seat placed on the front of the carriage, and, never understanding a syllable that is said to them, goad, poke and worry the pony on till brought up by the shouts of the passengers. The carriages are all numbered, and their owners and drivers subject to strict rules. A schedule of fares is hung up inside.

After landing from the ship, and elbowing his way among vendors of paradise birds' skins, China and India fans, Bombay workboxes, &c., the traveler is taken by the indefatigable driving-boys, who strive to earn a sixpence on land as well as in the water, to one of the palanquin carriages or "gárees" aforesaid, and driven off to the town, which is nearly two miles from the wharf. The road, which is good, leads at first through a mangrove swamp, above which, however, it is well raised. A little further on it rises, where pretty cottages and suburban villas, with neat hedges and gardens, and a large Chinese burial-ground, indicate close approach to the town. Singapore is substantially built, laid out in regular streets, and consists almost wholly of Chinamen's shops. There is a good iron suspension-bridge over an inlet or creek in the town, a pretty though small square, planted with flowering shrubs and shady trees, and some handsome brick and stuccoed houses bordering the strand, or drive, along the beach of the outer harbor, which, with its dark blue waves, is seen outside the town, crowded with vessels of every size, class, and nation. This strand road is bordered inland by a strip of lawn, planted with flowering shrubs, forming a pleasant promenade and playground for children. The lawn is again skirted by a road bounding a series of gardens and enclosures, in which are contained a line of detached and handsome houses, including a good church. These buildings, embowered in trees, sweep round along the curve of the harbor, and are ended by Government House, an imposing edifice in beautiful grounds, crowning the end of the high land, which in gentle undulations encircles the landward side of the town. The homes of the merchants, government officers, and private individuals, are scattered all round the suburbs, in fine airy situations. The grounds and gardens are exceedingly tasteful, and kept in admirable order; and the roads, shaded by neat hedges of the China or dwarf bamboo, and trees of elegant and varied foliage, are kept carefully in the best repair. A large body of the convicts, some 3,000 in number, enables the minicipality to preserve the communications throughout the station in thorough order. About a mile and a half's drive along this pleasant suburb brings the visitor to the public gardens, which, though new, are already beautiful, and only need the ripening of time to make them still more so. To any one who has been long resident in India, the exquisite neatness of the lawns and paths is a new and welcome sight, and although there are very few flowers in the Singapore gardens which are not cultivated in Bengal, here they are larger and more brilliant, so that the Singapore gardens are more beautiful than those of Calcutta. Among the houses facing the outer harbor, which command a full view of it, and all day enjoy the refreshing breeze of the sea, is a very comfortable family hotel, kept by an enterprising Frenchman. The compound of the hotel contains a detached building for bachelors on one side, and another for the table d'hote in the opposite quarter. This hotel appears to fill well. The passenger-traffic between Europe and the southeastern archipelago is rapidly increasing, and English, French, Dutch and Portuguese from and to Batavia, Borneo, Manilla and Sumatra, have to wait at Singapore for the smaller steamers to convey them to their destinations, or for the large Peninsular and Imperial Messagerie ships from Hong Kong, as the case may be. Besides these, numerous young clerks and assistants in counting-houses take up their permanent abode in the hotel, and help to increase the crowd at the table d'hote, which is capable of accommodating about sixty. The fare is good, and served in a style half French and half English. About twenty Chinese lads, clean and well dressed, fly about, serving the dinner with great briskness, while the master of the hotel stands at a side-table with a couple of assistants, carving for his customers. Fish (in great variety and excellence,) poultry and pork are the chief meats, beef being scarce and poor, and mutton, as in Penang and throughout Burmah, procured from Calcutta at an extravagant price. European vegetables do not thrive nor are there any fine fruits, with the exception of pineapple and the deliciously refreshing mangosteen. But the steamers—whether the opium vessels from Calcutta or the Peninsular and Oriental ships from Galle—afford but scanty leisure for a survey of Singapore. In twenty-four or thirty hours the traveler has to proceed on his voyage to Hong-Kong.

The first indication of the coast of China is usually the sight of numerous fishing-junks, in pairs, towing between them large trawl-nets, and beating steadily up to windward. The ease and safety with which these odd-looking vessels ride over the tumultuous seas is beautiful to see, and the intrepid fellows who manage them come fearlessly out 200 miles from land. They are pirates, and whenever they have opportunity attack and plunder the small junks and lorchas of the coasting-trade. The first land seen, as we near Hong-Kong, is the southernmost of a series of barren rocky islets, on which the heavy rollers break with a loud roar. The sea-birds breed upon these rocks, and among them may be seen, but rarely, the only species of albatross which ventures north of the equator—Diomedea brachyura of Temminck. Increasing in size northwards, the rocks attain the size of rugged lofty islands, and encircling Hong-Kong—itself an island—on the south and west, inclose a tolerably smooth and land-locked harbor.

Hong-Kong is, in its own way, as beautiful a port as Singapore. The town is built of white granite laid out in regular streets, which rise in terraces one above another. It spreads over a considerable portion of the southern face of the island, and, standing in bold relief against a background of rugged mountain, is carried down to the water's edge, the strand being faced by a fine stone wall or quay for its whole length. The harbor is generally full of shipping—merchant vessels of all nations, and French, English, American and Russian men-of-war. Between these glide all the day long boats of all patterns, junks and sampans. Those belonging to the counting-houses and offices in the str[illegible] secured at night by [illegible] hoisted up to regular davits built into the quay wall—an admirable plan, which I have not seen followed in any other port. Chinese boatmen and boatwomen with their fat ruddy babies slung to their backs, have been so often described that I will say no more about them here, except to express an opinion that the Chinese mode of handling their boats does not seem to be duly appreciated. There is no craft in the world safer and handier than a Chinese sampan, which has no more grace in its outlines than a butcher's tray. The boatman, who stands and rows facing forwards, can twist and turn it in ways not to be attempted by our boats, thus worming his way safely through crowds of other boats, all like itself, too broad to be upset, too pliant and tough to be injured in a squeeze. The Chinaman also makes more use than we do of sculling. Lighters, and other heavy barges, reaching up to seventy or eighty tons burden, are invariably furnished with a huge steering or sculling oar, and drives the vessel much more powerfully than an equal number of men working with sweeps. We have also some lessons to learn from this people in sailing, and, until we condescend to stiffen our canvas with battens, cannot expect our vessels to lie in the wind's eye as does a Chinese junk.

A pull of five or ten minutes brings the traveler to the stone quay, and, as he mounts one of the numerous flagged stairs along its face, he finds himself surrounder by eager coolies or porters, and chairmen, with their light pretty sedans, ready to take him up the hill. If the new arriver have friends in Hong-Kong, or has been provided with an introductory letter to some one of its hospitable residents, he is landed in a handsome private boat, sent for his accommodation, and under the care of a comprador or steward of the household, placed in a chair or sedan, and carried off to his host's house. These sedans are most useful things. They are nearly as commodious as an Indian palanquin, and far more comfortable, as the rider sits in a large easy chair instead of being borne along like a bedridden patient. To enter the sedan the passenger has simply to pass in through the front shafts, which are uplifted for the purpose, the sedan remaining on the ground. When he is fairly seated, the bearers (a man at each end) squat down under the cross-bar near the ends of the shafts, and rising up, chair and all, stride along at a rapid pace up hill and down dale, their sandalled feet making a loud slapping noise on the road. They do not go at the half-running pace of the palkee-bearers in India, but with a sturdy step and a stiff knee. Two men are enough for a sedan; but if there be a long journey to make, or the fare be of such proportions as led Mr. BANTING to his useful researches, two additional men are added to temporary yokes lashed across the shafts. Thus reinforced, they will run all day. These chairs are sometimes prettily painted and glazed, with awning roofs. They are to be had in numbers for hire in all the principal streets and thoroughfares, and the stranger is greeted in such places, as he passes on, by a chorus of "Chá!" (chair) "chá!" from the bearers seated about their unemployed vehicles.

The main street in Hong-Kong, running parallel to the strand, is handsome and regular, with excellent shops, English and Chinese. The banks, counting-houses, a handsome club-house, and a church, are in this street. The consular and steam agencies, warehouses, ship chandlers' stores, and such like offices and buildings, some of considerable size, occupy the strand. A little way up the hill-side, and parallel to the main street, are smaller streets, containing hotels, lodging-houses, and some private residences, with their court-yards and enclosures, chiefly European, but with some Parsee, Coringa and Chinese dwellings. The streets are connected at right angles by smaller ones, steeply ascending the hill-side, and thickly crowded with shops, chiefly Chinese. Still higher up are the pretty villas and semi-detached houses of the English residents, the Governor's house, a handsome building, with the public gardens, the residence of the General, the barracks, and the cathedral. These all communicate by excellent roads, bounded by neatly-finished stone walls, and interspersed with gardens, flowering shrubs and shady trees. From the level of this quarter extends a magnificent view of the harbor and the opposite Island of Kowloon, and the traveler can, if he pleases, ascend the rugged, barren heights above him to the flagstaff peak, nearly two thousand feet above the sea; but the mountain is cheerless and lonely.

The suburbs of "Victoria," as Hong-Kong is called, (although nobody in my hearing ever called it so,) are not extensive, but are thickly crowded with Chinese houses, inhabited by fishermen, boat-builders, umbrella and sedan-chair makers, masons and coolies, a lawless set, with whom the police of Hong-Kong find plenty to do. Indeed, to this day it is reckoned unsafe to go along the skirts of the town after sunset, unless well armed or with a party. Chinamen are both adroit and audacious highwaymen, but they have great dread of firearms, especially a revolver, and the sight of a pistol ensures safety to the traveler. The quarrymen, who are employed in great numbers on the hill-side skirting the roads, and many of whom pass the night in temporary hovels where they work, are all thieves. And as our police force is composed of Hindoos, for whom physically Chinamen have great contempt, and as the punishments sanctioned by our laws are altogether insufficient to check crime among this people, it is not a matter of surprise that Hong-Kong should be a nest of thieves, while the neighboring city of Canton is a pattern of good order and security. Indeed, it is a known fact that all the worst characters in the latter place, finding their own government too hot for them, repair to Hong-Kong, as a genial region of misdeed. It was only a short time since that they robbed a bank in the town with singular skill and audacity, entering the treasure-room through a drain and subterraneous passage dug by themselves at right angles to it under the foundation-wall of the building.

At the west end of the town the level land of the beach penetrates the hill, forming an oval-shaped flat space of meadow-land, which has been turned into a very excellent race-course, and on the eastern side of this, at the foot of the hill, is the Christian Cemetery. The roots of the hills are here covered by forest trees, and a pretty little stream or "burn" runs along the bottom of this "Happy Valley," as this western suburb is termed by the English residents. The races take place here once a year, and are exceedingly good, for there are two great millionaires who spare no expense in importing first-rate horses.

Hong-Kong is a good deal colder than Calcutta, but the seasons are, as to time, much the same as in India. The rains are short in duration but very violent, drenching the streets with mountain torrents, which the numerous and deep drains cannot always contain. The Summer is unpleasantly hot only in June and July, and the cold weather, during which fires are absolutely necessary, lingers on till near the middle of April, with gloomy, misty skies and chill, driving rain, coming in gusts from the hills above.

Tom Taylor on Public Men and Things.

London Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, June 18, 1866.

It is a curious coincidence that the grandson of GEORGE CANNING should be the standard-bearer in what will prove, in all probability, the decisive battle on reform. The great statesman lived and died in enmity to a democratic extension of the franchise. In youth his wit was lavished in the disparagement of its advocates at home and abroad; and Mr. LOWE quoted without acknowledgment, in his speech against the first reading of the present bill, one of Mr. CANNING's latest declarations of unswerving attachment to small boroughs and a limited suffrage. What he would have done had he lived in our day no two men will perhaps agree. One thing only we know that Lord DUNKELLIN, however he may reproduce the tenets, does not in any way remind us of the talents of his grandfather. His manner is cool, his tone confident, and his language clear; but having said this, little more remains to be said of his fitness to be the mouthpiece of the combined parties who to-night have promised to support his proposal for subsisting rates for rent. The closest whip of the session since that on the eve of Lord GROSVENOR's amendment has been for some days going on, and the same confidence is expressed on both sides as to the result. I believe there is no doubt that Mr. GLADSTONE has declared his resolution to regard the vote as decisive, should it be against him. He is known to have felt not a little chagrin at the division of Thursday night on Mr. BANKS STANHOPE's amendment, not merely on account of the 76 supporters who for the first time seceded from him, but because he found himself obliged to allow several of the most prominent members of the Administration to walk out of the House without voting, while Mr. ADAM, the Scotch Lord of the Treasury, and Lord AMBERLY, the Premier's son, voted in the minority. This manifestation of the want of personal ascendancy comes closely upon the heels of the remarkable proceedings of Wednesday last on the Oxford Fellowships Bill, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer denounced as irreconcilable with sound principles of education. When the division was called he quitted the House without voting, leaving Sir GEORGE GRAY and the rest of his colleagues and the whole Liberal party to repudiate by their votes his denunciation. The question at issue to-night, therefore, is not merely whether a £6 rating would be better than a £7 rent in boroughs as offered by Mr. GASKELL, by way of compromise, or a £12 rating, as in Ireland, instead of a £14 rent, as suggested by Mr. WENTWORTH BEAUMONT (both of which would follow, almost as a matter of course, should Lord DUNKELLIN's motion be carried,) but whether the House of Commons has sufficient confidence in Mr. GLADSTONE, as its leader, to prefer his advice above that of all others on which he has made the testing point of the ministerial bill. There were some whispers yesterday that Lord CLANRICARDE's son might, at the last moment, be found to emulate the part played by Capt. HAYTER, and it was amusing to see the unhappy faces of Tory gentlemen when delicately warned to be careful lest they should, in sporting phrase, be "sold again." Meantime it is by no means certain that a division will take place to-night, and many things may occur to put a new face on Thursday next.

The outbreak of war, strange as it may sound in the ears of the uninitiated, has undoubtedly had rather a restorative effect on the nerves of the city. Consols never fluttered an eighth per cent., and a very general belief prevailed on Saturday afternoon that the Bank would obtain permission from the Treasury to vary the rule laid down regarding the present rate of discount. I am told for certain that when asked why the Directors had not saved the Agra and Masterman's Bank from failure, believing, as they did, in the ultimate solvency of the concern, and the widespread misery that must be wrought by the success of the conspiracy against it, they answered that they had never been applied to for assistance until it was too late. There is likewise a story very current—and not, I believe, without foundation—that another joint-stock bank, finding itself the object of a similar unprincipled cabal in the share market, appealed to the public spirit of a kindred but greater establishment to make timely representations to the Bank of England for its aid, should it become necessary. In this case it is said to have hesitated, on the ground that its action was fettered by the terms of the Treasury Minister, whereupon the interceding party intimated that in that case its own balances must be withdrawn. This and other remonstrances, the significance of which was not to be mistaken, are likely to have their effect.

There is a good deal of talk about the appointment of two officers now in receipt of pay as military correspondents of an influential London journal, from the respective camps of the belligerents about to be. No one can question the desirableness of obtaining early and accurate information for public use regarding the position and movements of the opposing armies; and it is highly creditable to the English press that it is ready to seek and to secure at any cost the means of affording such information. But bureaucratic jealousy is morbidly susceptible of every deviation from the undemonstrative practice of antiquated routine. Red tape is not a mere nickname, or emblem of an effete system; it is a religion in which the elderly section of our rulers believe fanatically; and every infraction of its ordinances and traditions is in their eyes a mortal sin. What harm an English gentleman can possibly do to the profession or to the country to which he belongs by using his eyesight, his experience, and his pen for the common instruction of all who read our daily Press, it is difficult to conceive. We all remember instances we would fain forget of special correspondents who could describe but not discriminate, and whose stirring narratives not unfrequently did real mischief, when they were meant, perhaps, only to startle or amuse. It is all-important to the character and influence of an anonymous Press that the public should believe, and should have reason to believe, in the honor of the men whose word they must take from day to day as to important matters of fact; and I own that I think it a great advantage if we can have in affairs so critical as those of foreign war the literary aid of men who, though they do not parade their names, must feel in all they write a specific and peculiar sense of responsibility.

The German Brotherhood.

From the London Pall Mall Gazette.

A certain class of prophets tell us that the war is to be a very short one, and is to be over in September. Thus it was that the Prussian commanders who went out from Berlin to meet, and, as they supposed, annihilate the first NAPOLEON, jestingly advised their officers to take no baggage, as the affair would be a mere military promenade. Yet what was the actual result of the Napoleonic wars, and what was the amount of suffering that humanity had to endure before the final peace? No pen has ever put together an approximate calculation of the deaths and the mutilations of the soldiery of all Europe, or of the destruction of the products of human thought and labor, which followed from the struggles of the intolerable ambition of one man. The calculation of the positive loss to France herself was easier, and from what France suffered it may be imagined what she caused others to suffer. From the estimates given in the memoirs of LARREY, the great military surgeon of NAPOLEON's armies, it appears that during ten years of his Empire he raised by conscription two millions one hundred and seventy-three thousand soldiers, and that of these, at the very least, two-thirds perished in foreign countries, or received wounds which maimed them for life. The heart sickens at the bare mention of so awful an amount of human agony, and at the recollection of the millions upon millions of fathers, mothers, wives and children to whom these slaughtered and slaughtering soldiery were the cause of unnumbered woes. How much of all this is to be repeated now? Of all wars, civil wars are usually the most enduring. They are like hatreds among the different members of the same family—not easily created, but when once in action almost impossible to heal. And this Austro-Prussian war is to all intents and purposes a civil war, and a civil war, moreover, in the heart of a people who have ever been loudest in the proclamation of their brotherhood as Germans. Where now are they singing, as they have sung for generations past, their old patriotic song?

Was ist das Deutschen Vaterland?
Ist's Preussenland?
Ist's Schwabenland?
Ist's wo am Rhein die Rebe glüht?
Ist's wo am Belt die Möve zieht?
O nein, O nein, O nein!
Sein Vaterland muss grösser sein!

Was ist das Deutschen Vaterland?
So nenne endlich mir das Land!
So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt,
Und Gott in Himmel Lieder singt;
Das soll es sein! das soll es sein!
Das, wackrer Deutscher, nenne dein!

Can a more bitter satire be conceived than this old song, which was once sung from Hamburg to Vienna, from Ulm to Dantzic, as the hymn of true German brotherhood and love?

Working for Diamonds in the Deccan Mines.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, a paper published in the central provinces of India, sends from Nagpore on the 10th of last month the following curious particulars of the mode of working for diamonds in the Punnah territories:

"In granting licenses to natives the invariable rule of the Rajah is to restrict the claim to diamonds below six ruttees in weight, on which a percentage of 25rs. or upward is charged; the party is then allowed to search in any spot within the territory, excepting such as are given to Brahmins for sacred purposes, or are reserved for the Ranees or other relations of the chief. The finances of the Rajah being principally derived from this diamond tax, he is, of course, extremely anxious to improve them by encouraging natives to take licenses to look for diamonds. The mines at Kahunrah and Punnah are the most celebrated, and are excavated at a depth of fifteen to fifty feet; they lie within the bounds of the rocky matrix. Those at Mujgama have also been imperfectly used, the mining not going below fifty feet, at which depth, both here and in the above place, the water overflows them, and the Tooadars (or masters of the mines) are compelled to stop at this limit for want of a method to pump them dry. The *cheela* and superficial mines are to be traced all over the diamond tract; manual labor being cheap, the poorest subjects of the rajah work them. From the commencement of the rains to the beginning of the cold season, the mining goes on; since a plentiful supply of water can be had in all parts of the State, an article highly necessary to facilitate the search, as the matrix, after being dug out, is placed by small quantities in a trench, and then washed to clear it of the clay which adheres to it. A spot on the surface of the mine is *leeped* smooth with the hand, and on it the granite is spread, and a diligent search made for the diamonds. Almost three-fourths of the people of Punnah and the adjacent villages derive their living by working either for themselves or as hired laborers for others. When employed on their own account, it is not unusual to hear them complain of 'no luck for months and months;' indeed, I never knew a native, during the short time I was in the State, who said he had found a diamond; but I was told that the following is the mode natives carry on when digging the mines. It is scarcely worth remarking that the common failing in native rulers for extortion and forcible exactions compel their subjects to resort to fraud and embezzlement in their transactions with the State. The avarice of the predecessors of the present Rajah of Punnah knew no bounds. The mines being the chief source whence the revenues were obtained, the native Tooadars were never spared when they found diamonds, but had the most unreasonable taxes imposed on them; this mischievous system, and the impolite rule that all diamonds above six ruttees became the *bona fide* property of the Rajah, seems to have engendered in speculators a vindictive spirit, not only to elude the heavy duties, but to cheat the State of the produce of the mines altogether. Every poor Tooadar has a petty banker, who supports his constituents and his family with the necessaries of life, on the understanding that every diamond found by them should be sold to him, out of the amount of which he is to pay himself. In fact, a Tooadar of the lower order is but an instrument to the Mahajuns to rob the Rajah; and it is a well-known fact that though these harpies hoard up wealth through the medium of their artful constituents, they will, to avoid suspicion, on all occasions, plead poverty and distress, while they carry on a clandestine trade of diamonds between Mirzapore, Benares and your station. Some years ago one of these Mahajuns was detected in having defrauded the Rajah of diamonds to the amount of 40,000rs. for a long series of years; he was imprisoned and threatened with punishment, to avert which he returned 16,000rs., and acknowledged having embezzled to the extent mentioned. It is well known that the Rajah is robbed of large and valuable diamonds yearly. I believe only one European has ever tried working at the Punnah mines, and this was in 1833, when a license was granted him, and the following were the rates in his license: On diamonds of 1 to 7 rattees, 15 per cent. on the value; from 7 to 10, 33 per cent.; from 10 to 15, 50 per cent.; from 15 to 20, 66 per cent.; from 20 and upward, *bona fide* the property of the Rajah, he having the option to reward the Tooadars as he pleases. The expenses of working the mines at that time were as follows:

For one month, with twenty sets of laborers:		
Twenty *bildars*, at Rs. 2 per month	Rs. 40	0
Twenty water women, per month	30	0
Four Sepoys, at Rs. 2 per month	12	0
Implements for digging, pickaxes, &c.	40	0
Total	Rs. 122	0

It shows how cheap labor was in those days, when at the present time *bildars* are getting Rs. 12 a month. The European (his name is not given, and I copy from an old Government record) says: 'In embarking in this enterprise the chief evil to be guarded against is theft; a strict eye should be kept over the laborers during the hours of their work, as they not only pilfer and conceal these stones in the very mines they are working, but will, in cases of emergency, swallow them! It is said that before the British supremacy became paramount in these parts, delinquents of this description have suffered death rather than confess their having stolen the gem, which has afterward been discovered in the ashes of their remains.'"

The "Loafer" Class in India.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes: "Such a class as loafers, or professional European beggars and criminals, was practically unknown in India before the mutiny. There are many so-called Portuguese, very black, and not a few very low East Indians, who have always been cared for by city missionaries and priests in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Moreover, there has always been a proportion of sailors who took their discharge to indulge in vice ashore, but who were never a permanent element in the population. But the mutiny and its results have changed all that, while the increase of wealth has introduced a large foreign class from the Levant and Adriatic. In 1857 naval brigades of volunteers from ships were formed in Calcutta. When broken up, their refuse became the nucleus of a loafer class. This was increased by what is known popularly as the White Mutiny, owing to the mismanagement of the Company's English army, which threw thousands of soldiers on society, for all were allowed to remain in the country who could pretend to civic employment of any kind. Then came the railway companies, who engaged mechanics and others for short periods, and allowed them to go adrift in India. During the past seven years the records of our police and criminal courts have been full of offences committed by members of this class, from murder to petty theft. When tired of the city they depart on the tramp to the interior where timid Hindoos flee from them, and even English residents find it impossible to leave a lady alone while they are at office. Many a man, who has all the making of a fine fellow, who has sailed over the globe or fought for his country on many a field, lives such a life, and learns to like it, till the sun and bad brandy, and loathsome disease, strike him down. He is fortunate if he finds a death-bed in one of the Presidency hospitals, for there, thanks to Lady CANNING and the wife of the Bishop of Calcutta, there are kind nurses to watch him and tender ladies to visit his couch and write his letters home, and to point him upward before he departs. Do not suppose that all, or even a majority of this class of Christian tramps are to blame. Many a thoughtless or hard-hearted captain en-

gages his men only for the voyage out, and discharges them in the foreign port. There harpies seize them, and after a career of a month's brutal poisoning by drugged liquors, malaria and syphilis, they find a hospital bed and a premature grave. Government is taking steps to amend all this, and a little has been done. A fine Sailors' Home is raising itself beside the shipping, though, strange to say, the rich shipowners who trade with Calcutta have refused to increase its accommodation, so that there is only room for a hundred men. A place has been marked off under the windows of the Viceroy's palace for their recreation, and there when in Calcutta the Viceroy may have often been seen among the sailors. The merchants and the officials of Calcutta have subscribed liberally, not only to the home, but to the many charitable societies which have long existed for the Christian poor. There is no such liberality in any class anywhere as among Anglo-Indians. But the extent of the poverty and the crime has exceeded the powers of a small and willing community, even with the assistance of small grants from Government. It is worse in Bombay, for that is far behind Calcutta and Madras in its public benevolent and educational institutions, and the loafer class has of late increased there with alarming rapidity. A strangers' friend society was lately established there. At a late meeting, at which the Governor presided, the report urged deportation to the colonies or England as the only effectual remedy. This was proposed and earnestly urged by Sir W. MANSFIELD when Commander-in-chief there. He would have forced every person who last employed a loafer to pay his passage out of the country. He forgot that the army or Government is itself one of the three great sources of the evil, the shipping and railways being the other two. Deportation, we fear, is impossible if the men refuse to go, as is so often the case. Madras has its "Monegar Choultry" for native poor, and its Friend in Need Society for Christians. Lord NAPIER presided at the last meeting, which was addressed by the leading judges, barristers, and merchants. So rapid is the increase of pauperism, even in little Madras, that the meeting resolved to try only once more the voluntary system of appealing to each Christian resident to contribute for the relief of the poor before applying for the introduction of a compulsory poor rate. Poverty is growing at so rapid a rate, in spite of all, that medical men have recently implored Government to establish a poor law. And to this, I believe, it must come. I dare not here describe the crime and vice which are the result of the poverty. Assault, murder, rape, seduction, adultery, and moral piggishness, with which I cannot pollute my pen, are ever before the Police Courts of the three presidencies. The hideous refinement and brutalities of vice in an Oriental city are fortunately little known further east than the Levant. They flourish here till one wonders whether, after all, there are not circumstances in which Christian over-civilization is a curse. I dwell on this not merely to show the moral responsibility we lie under in India to people of our own faith and flesh and blood. More proportionally is done to act up to that responsibility by Christians here than in perhaps any other part of the world; and no city in India is fortunately a tenth part so bad as Alexandria, for instance. But think of the political effect on the natives around, taught previous to 1857 to believe that every Englishman who was not a soldier was a great and mighty Sahib, with intelligence, wealth, and respectability.

Rifled Guns vs. Turret Ships.

The London *Times* gives the following statement of the great duel between the 12½-ton 9-inch rifled naval service gun, with its enormous steel bolt and powder charge, and the after (single gun) turret of the *Royal Sovereign*, on Friday:

"No. 1 shot, conoidal-headed, steel shot, 246 pounds; powder charge, 43 pounds; distance from gun to target, 200 yards; target mark, a black ball on a white ground, close to and on the right of the gun-port. The shot struck the edge of the plating next the gun port, broke away a jagged piece, 12 inches in diameter, from the outer or 5½-inch armor-plate, bent back and fractured the inner or 7½-inch plate, bulged in the wooden backing or inner skin, and passed into the turret, smashing the wooden skeleton gun (mounted in lieu of the turret's gun, which had been removed) into a thousand splinters, but falling on the floor of the turret two-thirds broken up, and without doing any interior damage to the turret. Three nuts and bolt ends were broken off the massive "marriage" ring which runs round the turret's top, and to which the plates are bolted, by the shock of the shot's impact. None of the cross battens were disturbed, nor was any of the water spilt out of the seamen's mess basins, placed on the turret floor—thus proving the turret was immovable under the tremendous shock to which it had been subjected. After the turret had been thoroughly examined the winch handles were manned to ascertain if any of the machinery was disarranged, when it was found that three men could rotate the turret as freely in every respect as before it was fired at.

No. 2 shot, conoidal-headed steel shot, 250 pounds; powder charge, 43 pounds; distance from gun to target, 200 yards; target mark on the quarter-circle face of the turret away from the gun-port, where the armor plating was confined to the 5½-inch plate alone, in a line with the winches which revolved the turret, and decidedly on the turret's weakest part. This shot struck at the junction of two plates and drove in the pieces 12 inches into the backing, about 12 inches from the upper edge of the plate and turret. Here the shot turned upward and remained lodged in the wooden backing, the head of the shot just showing itself at the upper edge of the turret in the wood backing behind the armor plate. Seven more bolt ends and nuts were broken off the marriage rings by the impact of this shot, and several smaller nuts in other parts of the inner skin of the turret were also broken off. The part next to the one struck was started outward 8 inches; in fact, all the plates the upper fastenings of which were loosened by the flying off of their bolt-tails and nuts were started more or less. The winches were again manned, and the turret again found to move as freely as ever.

No. 3 shot, conodial-headed steel shot, 250 pounds; powder charge, 43 pounds; distance, 160 yards; target mark on the ship's deck, 8 feet from the side of the turret, the angle of fire being nearly horizontal. A magnificent shot, striking on the chalk mark. This shot merely scored the deck and upper collar plating up to the face of the turret where it "gouged" out a piece of the armor plating, 17 inches long by 9 inches wide, and 3½ inches in depth. No other damage was done, and the turret still revolved as freely as on the first day it was fitted. This concluded the experiments.

The important fact, therefore, now remains as the result of this somewhat costly trial that, drawing an inference from yesterday's trial, no amount of pounding from shot could possibly disturb the equilibrium of the *Royal Sovereign's* turret's base, and that if the whole exposed portion had been shot away, the base with its turntable and revolving machinery would still remain absolutely perfect. There are errors of construction in the *Royal Sovereign* which may be remedied in future, with other turret ships, such, for instance, as the want of a tie collar, or ring of metal, round the outer face of the turret at the upper edge, to prevent the plates from falling outward when their fastenings are loosened, as also leaving the bolt tails and nuts without any over-lining, and thus turning them into grapeshot when the turret is struck by heavy missiles. The success of the turret of the *Royal Sovereign* over the 12½ ton gun is immense in its importance for many reasons, and it also proves conclusively by the deck shot the value of curved or deflective surfaces in warding off shot blows from wood or from iron. All honor, therefore, to Capt. COLES for his persistent advocacy of a system of mounting ordnance on board a ship that will at any rate add a power to our fleet of iron-clads equivalent in nature and force to the siege artillery of an army before the famous Venetian Quadrilateral.

The United States Naval Squadron at Queenstown.

Correspondence of the London Times.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, June 17.

Last evening there steamed into the harbor three American men-of-war, which were received with the ordinary courtesies. They consist of the *Augusta*, Commander MURRAY; the *Ashuelot*, Commander FABARGER; both paddle steamers, of 10 guns, and the monitor *Miantonomah*. The last, of course, has concentrated upon her all the interest and curiosity of the public. There are at present lying in our harbor two of the finest specimens of the British armored fleet, the *Black Prince* and the ram *Achilles*. Both these differ in very material respects from ordinary vessels, but the variation is not very palpable in their outward form. The stranger from across the Atlantic is like nothing that has been hitherto familiar in these waters. She is not only destitute of spars and rigging, but her hull at a little distance seems so low as barely to mark a line upon the water. With her broad flat base and her confused superstructure of turrets, funnel and hurricane deck, she might very well pass for a novel description of dredging-machine.

The *Miantonomah* is a new ship, having been only completed last autumn, and her present voyage is mainly designed to test her sea-going qualities. By those on board the trial seems to be regarded as a perfect success. She has come hither from New-York, having called at Halifax and at St. John's, Newfoundland, and from the last port she has made the voyage in ten days ten hours. Crossing the Bay of Fundy she encountered weather which, without amounting to a gale, was considered very boisterous, but she rode through it easily. On the voyage to Queenstown the indicator marked no greater rolling than seven degrees, while two degrees is stated to be the average.

Her paddlewheel consorts, on the other hand, rolled to a maximum of 18 deg. and 24 deg. respectively. The speed she attained was respectable, and, considering her build, rather surprising. When leaving St. John's she drew 15ft. 10in. water, having on board 350 tons coal in her bunkers, 20 tons in a crib on deck, and about 20 tons in bags in the turrets. With this quantity on board economy was considered necessary. At full speed her consumption of coal would be 40 tons per 24 hours, but, to spare fuel, she was not driven, and was even run at low speed sometimes. Her average, therefore, was about seven knots an hour. Her maximum speed would be about nine. She has brought with her 40 tons of her stores, and has lightened by about ten inches of her draught.

There appears no reason to suppose that she is not a fairly comfortable ship for sailors, notwithstanding her submersion. No less than six donkey engines are kept at work while at sea, which, by means of blowers, draw air from the great ventilating shaft, and distribute it through all parts of the ship. In harbor two of these were so engaged, and kept the atmosphere tolerably cool, though there was at the time a crowd of visitors on board, which was so dense as to test their utility severely. The reports of the discomfort caused to the men on board the monitors while in action from the vibration of the metal when struck by shot appear to have been a good deal exaggerated.

Those of the sailors who had experience of the contests with the forts of Charleston complained of nothing but the loud noise, but they say that if by chance a man's head happened to be against the metal at the time it was struck, a stunning concussion, if not death, was the result. The turrets had not been pierced. A 200-pounder round shot striking one of them used to leave a dint in shape pretty much like the concave of a saucer.

The *Miantonomah* proceeds at the end of this week or the beginning of the next to Portsmouth, her ultimate destination being Russia. She is to be accompanied by the *Augusta*, which acts the part of parent to the fledgling now trying its first flight across the broad waters. The *Ashuelot* is bound to China. This last vessel is one of a class built for service in Southern rivers. Though a sloop of ten guns she draws but eight feet of water. To obviate the necessity of turning she was constructed to steer at both ends, but in view of her present long voyage their arrangement has been altered, and she steers from only one point.

Her rudder is upon a pin running through the centre, and the steerage power this gives is said to be extraordinary. She obeys her helm with such rapidity as to puzzle pilots who are unprepared for it. When leaving St. John's, the pilot in charge, in consequence of his ignorance of this peculiarity, run into a brig, which was cut down to the water's edge, and sunk in three minutes.

The crew, fortunately, were saved by jumping on board the *Ashuelot*. This vessel and the *Augusta* are both marked by the American peculiarity of carrying a heavy armament in proportion to size. The *Augusta*, which was a Californian mail steamer of about 1,500 tons, purchased by the United States Government during the late war, carries four Dahlgren 100-pounders, three Parrott rifled guns, one of them throwing shot of 125 pounds, and three brass howitzers.

The officers of the vessels are not merely courteous to visitors, but seem anxious to have their ships inspected. Those accustomed to the fondness of a sailor for his own ship, whatever she may be, cannot help being struck with the manner in which all on board her consorts appear to think and take pride only in the *Monitor*.

The Great Eastern and the Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Times, June 18.

As the time draws near for the departure of the *Great Eastern* the utmost activity is observable on board, in order that the great ship may be ready to leave her moorings in the Medway, at the latest, on Saturday, the 30th. With this view relays of workmen are employed, almost without intermission, both by day and night. Up to Saturday evening, at the hour for the hands discontinuing work, there only remained a length of cable of a little over 400 miles to be received on board, and by extra exertions the remaining length will be shipped by the end of the present week. The whole of the 1,660 knots of new cable has been completed, and in the course of the present week the two Government vessels, the *Amethyst* and *Iris*, lent by the Admiralty, and employed from the commencement in transporting the cable from the works to the *Great Eastern*, will receive on board their last freights for conveyance round to the Medway.

The weight of the new cable is about 38 cwt. per mile, which is almost double the weight of the original Atlantic cable. The total quantity of cable to be taken out will exceed 2,700 miles. The steamer *Medway*, 1,900 tons, belonging to the company, will accompany the *Great Eastern*, and will convey about 400 miles of the cable on board. The tanks for the stowage of this quantity of cable have been fitted on board that vessel, and by the time the *Great Eastern* is ready to take her departure, everything will be in readiness on board the *Medway*. The paddle-wheel steamer *Terrible* will again accompany the *Great Eastern*; but it would seem that the Admiralty have intimated that a second vessel of war cannot be spared this year. The screw steamer *Albany*, a vessel of 1,500 tons, will accompany the expedition to render assistance, and to carry stores and supplies, besides which the screw steamer *William Corry* is also being fitted to proceed to sea with the other vessels. After completing her coaling the great ship will proceed direct to Valentia, and commence the work of laying the cable about the 7th or 8th of July. No doubt whatever is entertained by Capt. ANDERSON of his being able to place the *Great Eastern* as near as possible over the spot at which the lost end of the cable lies, notwithstanding that the buoys which were left to mark the locality are swept away. Supposing the exact spot to be reached, the work of grappling for, and when found, hauling in the lost cable will be commenced, to accomplish which new machinery of enormous strength has been constructed and fitted on board. Twenty miles length of wire grappling-ropes have been manufactured at the Company's works, and some idea of the enormous strength of this rope may be formed when it is stated that it is nearly eight inches in circumference, and is manufactured of the toughest possible steel wire.

During the brief interval which will elapse before the *Great Eastern* takes her departure from the Medway there is still a considerable amount of work remaining to be completed on board. Chief among this is the fitting up the enormous "crinoline" guard, weighing upward of 17 tons, over the screw, the object of which is to prevent the cable while being paid out coming in contact with the propeller. Some improvements, suggested by the experience of last year, have also been made in the machinery of the *Great Eastern*, among other things the paddlewheels are being fitted with disconnecting gear. Everything is now completed aloft, new wire rigging replacing that which was found to be unsound, masts and rigging entirely painted down, and funnels repaired. The decks are still crowded with machinery, workshops and gear for coiling the cable, but much of this will be cleared away during the present week. The three tanks in which the cable is deposited have been repaired and painted, and are again water-tight, while extra precautions have been taken in the way of additional supports to resist the enormous pressure during the possible rolling of the great ship in a beam sea. The work of coiling will be carried on up to the moment of the vessel leaving Chatham, and even then an additional quantity will have to be taken in at Bearhaven.

The Progress of Australia.

From the London Times' Correspondence.

The increase in the produce of wheat, barley, peas, beans, millet and sorghum is very remarkable, although there is a falling off in the amount of the oat crops. The total produce of wheat throughout the counties and the unsettled districts in the year ending the 31st of March, 1866, was 3,503,439 bushels, against 1,899,378 bushels in the year 1865, showing an increase of 1,604,061 bushels in 1866 compared with the preceding year. In 1866 the produce of barley was 150,142 bushels, against 124,849 bushels in 1865, showing an increase in 1866 of 25,293 bushels. The amount of peas, beans, millet and sorghum grown for 1866 was 59,668 bushels, against a total of 41,139 bushels for 1865. There is an increase also, although not very considerable, in the produce of maize, rye and bere for 1866, compared with the produce of 1865. In oats there is a considerable falling off, the produce for the year ending the 31st of March, 1865, having been 2,694,445 bushels, while for the year ending the 31st of March, 1866, the produce was only 2,246,715 bushels, showing a falling off in the latter year of 447,730 bushels. Taking the aggregates of all the crops for both years there is an increase for 1866 over 1865 of 1,202,982 bushels. In green crops, exclusive of market and kitchen gardens, we find in potatoes an increase of 20,272 tons, the produce of 1866 being 80,100 tons, while the produce of 1865 is only 59,828 tons. In turnips the produce in 1865 was 596 tons, and in 1866 441 tons, showing a falling off of 155 tons. In mangold-wurzel there is a large increase, the crops of 1865 amounting to 5,782 tons, while the crops of 1866 were 11,542, giving an increase of 6,760 tons. The hay crop for 1865 was 97,731 tons, but for this year it is only—probably owing to the drought, which little affected cereals—92,615 tons, being a falling off of 5,116 tons. The crops of onions and tobacco are also less for 1866 than for 1865. The number of vines returned in 1866 are fewer than in 1865, the number in 1866 being 7,144,407, and in 1865 8,750,408, and yet the produce of grapes for this year is in excess of the produce of last year by 10,349 cwt.—the produce for 1866 being 39,536 cwt., while that of 1865 was only 29,187 cwt. The wine produced in 1866 is also much larger in quantity than 1865—1866 giving us 127,400 gallons, while 1865 afforded only 110,042 gallons.

The area under wheat in 1865 was 125,040 acres; in 1866, 178,813 acres; under oats, in 1865, 144,303 acres; and in 1866, 101,908 acres. Under potatoes there were, in 1865, 31,172 acres, and in 1865, 31,488 acres. Under hay there were in 1865 only 85,106 acres, whereas in 1866 the area under hay is returned as 96,814 acres, plainly showing that the falling off in the hay crop of 1866, just mentioned, is attributable to drought, and not to diminished cultivation. The average produce per acre of wheat was, in 1865, 15.2 bushels, and in 1866, 19.5 bushels; of oats in 1865, 18.7 bushels, and in 1866, 22 bushels; of potatoes, in 1865, 1.9 ton per acre, and in 1866, 2.5 tons. Of hay, in 1865, 1.1 ton per acre, and in 1866 1 ton. The above result shows that the colony must very soon be entirely independent of all imported produce of the descriptions here referred to. The larger portion of our wine is consumed within our own colony. It is seldom kept until it is of proper age, nor have any great pains been as yet taken by the makers to adapt the article to those English palates which have been made fastidious and exacting by the finer wines of the continent of Europe. But Australian thirst deals mercifully with small defects in liquor. Like the Spaniards, who have a saying that there is better wine, and there is worse wine, but no such thing as bad wine, our people show the most indulgent appreciation of every form and flavor of the juice of the grape. That Victoria will soon largely export wine seems absolutely certain. Both companies and individuals are giving the closest attention to the manufacture, and the quality is improving from year to year.

A Conversation with Count Bismarck.

The Paris *Siècle* prints a conversation between BISMARCK and a distinguished Frenchman who visited the Count in Berlin lately, and frankly expressed his opinion about the part played by the leader of Prussia. The *Siècle* appears to believe in the genuineness of the dialogue, which has a significance of its own in any case. BISMARCK is reported to have said, "I know very well that I am as unpopular in France as I am in Germany. I am everywhere made responsible for a situation which I did not create, but which was pressed upon me as it was upon everybody. I am the scapegoat of public opinion, but I don't much care. I strive with good conscience after an object which I consider useful for both Prussia and Germany. As regards the means, I have employed such as offered themselves, *faute de mieux*. There is a good deal to be said about the internal situation of Prussia. To be able to judge of this impartially, it is necessary to know and study thoroughly the peculiar character of the inhabitants of that country. While France and Italy form great social communities, animated by the same spirit and the same sentiments, in Germany individualism predominates. Every one lives for himself with wife and children in his small corner, cherishing a theory of his own, always suspicious of his Government and his neighbors, and always judging by his own and not by the general view. The sentiment of individualism and the desire to contradict are developed in Germany to an incredible extent. No Government will ever be popular in Prussia, whatever it may do. The great majority will always oppose. The fact of its being the Government, and acting authoritatively toward the individual, brings it into bad repute with the moderate party, and still more with the advanced section. Neither the Liberal nor the reactionary Ministries have found favor with our politicians." On being asked whether he did not think that the general dissatisfaction might produce a revolution, BISMARCK replied: "The Government does not think that any revolution is to be expected, and it does not fear it. Our revolutionists are not so very formidable. Their hatred finds vent in a number of bad names given to the Minister, but they respect the King. I am the guilty party from beginning to end, as it is I alone against whom they rave. With a little more impartiality they would see, perhaps, that I did not act differently because it was impossible to act otherwise. In the present position of Prussia in Germany, and especially considering Austria, we wanted above all things an army. This is the only power in Prussia that can be disciplined. A Prussian who would get his arm smashed at a barricade would come home rather depressed, and get well scolded by his wife. In the army, however, he is a magnificent soldier, who fights like a lion for the honor of his country. * * * Sixteen years ago I lived quietly as a country gentleman, when the will of the King (the late) called me to Frankfort as Minister of the Diet. I had been brought up in the admiration, I might say veneration, of the Austrian policy. But it did not take me long to get thoroughly disabused of my youthful illusions about Austria, and I became its firm antagonist. I did not know that I was ever to play a part, but at that time already I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out, viz.: to free Germany from the Austrian pressure—that part of it at least which by spirit, religion, manners and interest is closely allied with the fate of Prussia. * * * To reach this goal I shall defy everything, even exile and gallows. I once told the Crown Prince, who by education and tendencies is more the man of parliamentary government, 'What matters if they hang me, if only that rope ties your throne more firmly to the fortunes of pure Germany.'"

The Wisdom of our Ancestors.

In the *Annual Register* for 1759 is embalmed the following curious advertisement, which speaks for itself:

Whereas I, WM. MARGETTS, the younger, was at the last assizes for the County of Cambridge convicted upon an indictment for an attempt to raise the price of corn in Ely Market, upon the 24th day of September, 1757, by offering six shillings a bushel for wheat, for which no more than five shillings and ninepence was demanded; and whereas, on the earnest solicitation and request of myself and friends, the prosecutor has been prevailed upon to forbear any further prosecution against me on my submitting to make the following satisfaction, viz., upon my paying the sum of £50 to the poor inhabitants of the town of Ely, to be distributed by the ministers and churchwardens of the several parishes in the said town of Ely; and the further sum of £50 to the poor inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, to be distributed by the ministers and churchwardens of the several parishes in the said town; and the full costs of the prosecution; and upon my reading this acknowledgment of my offence publicly and with a loud voice, in the presence of a magistrate, constable, or other peace officer of the said town of Ely, at the market-place there, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on a public market day, and likewise subscribing and publishing the same in three of the evening papers printed at London, and in the Cambridge *Journal*, on four different days, I have accordingly paid the said two sums of £50 and costs, and do hereby confess myself to have been guilty of the said offence, and testify to my sincere and hearty sorrow in having committed a crime which, in its consequences, tended so much to increase the distress of the poor in the late calamitous scarcity. And I do hereby most humbly acknowledge the lenity of the prosecutor, and beg pardon of the public in general, and of the town of Ely in particular. This paper was read by me at the public market-place at Ely, in the presence of THOMAS ANNEJUR, gentleman, Chief Constable, on the 2d day of June, 1759, being a public market day there, and is now, as a further proof of the just sense I have of the heinousness of my crime, subscribed and published by me,

WILLIAM MARGETTS.

Witness: JAMES DAY, Under-Sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

The Recent Failures in London.

The *Economist* favorably compares Sir MORTON PETO's failure with that of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. Sir MORTON cannot be said to have committed no great errors; no one stops payment unless he has done so. His errors were plainly two: "He engaged in operations beyond the force even of his great capital, and, in consequence, he borrowed at rates of interest so high as to be injurious to his credit as well as destructive of his profit. Still the immense mass of his business was very good, and some of it, doubtless, stupendously profitable. There was no lending of millions on securities not worth thousands. That the last few weeks must have been very painful to Sir MORTON PETO we can well believe; but no one can doubt who really understands such matters, that he will emerge from the cloud still a very rich man, and with a character for honor beyond the reach of any question." But the *Economist* thinks the reports of the authorized accountants who are examining the affairs of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. reveal an "interior" such as has seldom been seen, and such as it is painful to have to comment on. Several of the parties concerned have suffered most severe penalties; from being men of great wealth they have become poor; having been men of great Lombard-street reputation they have lost it all. It seems hard to speak severely of those who are suffering so much, and we shall only say what is absolutely necessary in describing the bare facts. The old firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO. was, at the time of its conversion into a limited company, insolvent by at least four millions sterling. The new company took over the assets of the old firm under a guarantee, and debited to it what was unpaid, and credited to it the proceeds of the partners' private estates, the goodwill of the business and other assets. It was expected that these various assets would be much more than enough to compensate for any loss, especially as the private property of the partners was known to be immense. But the business of the old firm had been carried on so imprudently that the suspense account, to which the 'unpaid' items were carried, became a ruinous gulf. It is difficult to understand how any honest and able men could persuade themselves to sell, and still more strange how any such men could be so blind as to buy, such a business. The directors of the new company, who belonged to the GURNEY family, or were otherwise partners in the old firm, may be palliated perhaps, if not excused. They were so familiar with their own blunders that they did not realize how great they were. But the new directors—men of ability and reputation in the city—who came fresh to the matter, whose minds were not blinded by a vicious experience, ought at once to have dispelled the mistake. They ought to have thoroughly ascertained how the matter was. It had been known for years that the "great house" had departed from its legitimate business; that it had wandered into bad transactions; that it had a "back shop" full of queer securities. The first duty of men of business, taking off such a concern, was to investigate this congeries of bad matter, and to have withdrawn, if their search proved unsatisfactory. The *Economist* concludes the shareholders will have to pay "a considerable call. Independently of other liabilities, the Company owes to unsecured depositors £3,800,000, and they have no comparable sum of ready money or assets at once available to meet that demand. We think £10 a share, or £1,000,000 at least, must be called up, and the general opinion of well-informed people is, we learn, the same, though of course the liquidators who see the full interior alone can form a conclusive judgment. How much of this call will be returned to the shareholders we cannot say, but we think they ought to reckon on a loss per share of £20 or £17 10s. at least." As to reviving the concern of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., as has been suggested, the *Economist* cannot imagine a proposal more absurd or desperate.

The Late Mr. Cobden.

The following letter has been addressed to the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster:

LONDON, May 19, 1866.

Conditional permission has been obtained from the authorities at Westminster Abbey to place within that building a bust of the late Mr. COBDEN.

One has been executed by Mr. THOMAS WOOLNER, to the entire satisfaction of Mrs. COBDEN, whose family regard it as a very perfect likeness of her late lamented husband.

It has also been ascertained that a suitable position can be obtained for the bust.

Considering the great and disinterested services which Mr. COBDEN rendered to his country, the undersigned beg to express their hope that his likeness may not be looked for in vain within the Abbey.

And they now respectfully request leave to bring their wishes under the notice of Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster.

(Signed

ARGYLL.
JAMES CLARK.
CHARLES DICKENS.
B. DISRAELI.
W. E. GLADSTONE.
JOSEPH HOOKER.
B. JOWETT.
KINNAIRD.
F. D. MAURICE.
OXON.
ALFRED TENNYSON.
W. H. THOMPSON.

This petition was presented to the Dean on the 4th inst., and he immediately replied that he would gladly give his assent to it. The bust of Mr. COBDEN is one of three which the late Mr. CHRISTY most kindly placed at Mrs. COBDEN's disposal.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE VIBRATION OF STRINGS.—At the last meeting of the members of the Royal Institution, London, held on Friday, Prof. TYNDALL explained and illustrated, in various ways, the results of recent investigations on the vibration of strings. His first experiment illustrated by means of an India-rubber rope suspended from the ceiling, the manner in which "nodes" or points of rest, are produced in vibrating strings. By giving the rope a jerk, a protuberance or wave was produced on one side, which, running along to the top, was reflected to the hand, and thus caused the whole rope to vibrate with a single wave. By repeating the jerk, so that a second wave met the reflected one half way, they neutralized each other at the point of meeting, and the two halves of the rope continued to swing from an apparently motionless point in the middle. By repeating the jerks at quicker intervals several of these nodes were produced with waves between them, and, by giving a circular motion to the rope at the same time, the "neutral segments," or separate swellings of the rope, with dividing points between them, were distinctly visible. A similar effect was produced on a stretched cord, which was put in vibration by being pulled aside, the division into separate waves being effected by pinching the cord at certain points at the instant of making it vibrate. From these fundamental experiments Prof. TYNDALL proceeded to illustrate the vibrations of musical strings. A silk string, 8 feet long, one end of which was attached to a large upright tuning-fork and the other end to a peg, by turning which it could be stretched or slackened, was then put in vibration by drawing the bow of a violin across the fork. At first the string vibrated as a whole from end to end, but by relaxing the string it divided itself into two neutral segments, and by further relaxing it into three and four divisions. The effect was rendered clearly visible by throwing a beam of electric light on the string. By an ingenious variation of the experiment the vibrations were shown on a red-hot platinum wire, suspended horizontally from the tuning-fork to the peg. The wire was rendered red-hot by a voltaic current, and the division of the wire into nodes was shown by the points of rest being brilliantly visible, while the neutral segments, where the wire was cooled by its vibrations, glowed with a dull red light, varying in intensity from the points of rest. Circular vibrations were then illustrated by attaching one end of a cord to a rotatory point and turning it round on its axis with various degrees of velocity by a whirling table. By properly regulating the velocity of rotation the cord was made to divide itself into a variety of spindles, the number increasing with the rapidity of the rotation. The experiment was varied by introducing different kinds of cord and burnished chains, along which a beam of electric light was thrown with most beautiful effect. In another experiment it was shown that the rapidity of vibration is inversely proportioned to the diameter of the string, by employing a compound string six feet long, two feet of which were composed of four strands, under which circumstances the string divided into two neutral segments, not in the centre, but at the point where the thicker part of the string terminated. Prof. TYNDALL stated that wires of the same length and thickness do not produce the same number of vibrations if their densities are different, and that to make them vibrate alike it is necessary that the stretching weights should be proportional to the density of the metal. In this manner it is possible to determine the comparative specific gravities of metal wires by ascertaining the stretching weight required to cause them to sound the same note.

DEATH OF A CELEBRITY.—On Friday night last, at his residence in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, expired Sir BELLINGHAM GRAHAM, one of the bravest, keenest and best men across country that England ever produced. Sir BELLINGHAM GRAHAM's name has probably not been seen in print (save, perhaps, in the hunting records of *Bell's Life*,) since it figured in the pages of the celebrated Nimrod's "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," in company with those of Sir WATKIN WYNN, BILLY WILLIAMSON, "Squire" OSBALDISTON, Lord FORESTER, TOM (ASSHETON) SMITH, JACK MYTTON, DICK CHRISTIAN, the rough-rider, and other bygone celebrities. Among the best of them there was no more thorough sportmen—no one who, disregarding all obstacles, rode straighter to hounds than the old baronet just dead. The hunting men of the present day would be astonished at the feats of those mighty performers of old. Hear what Nimrod said of Sir BELLINGHAM:

"As is the case with most hard-riding men, Sir BELLINGHAM GRAHAM has had some severe falls; but on two occasions he very narrowly escaped destruction. The following rare instances of his pluck, however, should not be lost to the sporting world. He was licking his fox at the end of a sharp thing when an ox-fence presented itself. Three first-rate performers were going in the same line, but they would not have it. Sir BELLINGHAM never turned his horse, and cleared all but the rail on the opposite side, which probably his weight would have broken, but unfortunately his horse alighted on one of the posts *and was turned over on his rider's chest.* Strange as it may appear, Sir BELLINGHAM remounted his horse and rode on, but he had not proceeded many yards when he was observed by Sir HARRY GOODRICKE to be in the act of falling to the ground, but which he was fortunate enough to prevent. From that period—about 12 o'clock at noon—till 9 o'clock the next night Sir BELLINGHAM never knew what had happened to him, and as he lay under the haystack whither his friends removed him at the time of the accident every moment was expected to be his last. The pith of the story is, however, yet to come. He was bled three times the first day, and confined to his bed five. On the seventh, to the utter surprise, and indeed, the annoyance of his friends, he was seen in his carriage at Scraptoff, merely, as he said, "to see his hounds throw off." The carriage not being able to get up to the spinney, Sir BELLINGHAM mounted a quiet old horse, (placed there, no doubt, for the purpose,) muffled up in a rough jacket and a shawl, and looked on."

I have not space to continue Nimrod's account in detail, and the result can be guessed. Three times the hounds checked—twice near Sir BELLINGHAM—when he cast them. At length he could stand it no longer, off went the shawl, down went the great coat, he took the horn from a whipper-in, got the hounds to work again, and "stuck to them in a long hunting run of an hour and a half over a strongly-fenced country." Accidents in the hunting-field, when not at once fatal, do not seem to leave permanent injurious effects. Mr. ASSHETON SMITH (of whom it was computed that he had from sixty to a hundred falls a year) died at a good old age, and Sir BELLINGHAM GRAHAM was in his seventy-seventh year.—*London Star, June 19.*

APHASIA.—DICKENS relates of somebody in "*Dombey and Son*," if we remember rightly, that she used to recall the great Mahometan formula in the very lucid form, "There's no what's his name but Thingumy, and what you may call him is his prophet," and that she was perfectly successful in conveying by this rather rough verbal machinery her meaning to her friends. Well, the tendency which more or less exists, we suppose, in most declining and overfagged memories to make out their accounts in blank, as it were, and trust to the power of association in the minds of others to fill up the blanks correctly, is sometimes carried to an extent and comes on with a suddenness that have obliged physicians to give it a special name of its own; and it is now called by Dr. GAIRDNER, in a very able paper read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, aphasia, and regarded as a disease which, though originating in the nerves, does not necessarily or usually involve the slightest difficulty in articulating, being usually accompanied by the most complete power over the organs of speech, though by an utter incapacity to choose words appropriate to the thought in the mind of the speaker. In its most striking form, aphasia is a sudden and complete loss of recognition for words and their meaning, while in milder forms the patient can still describe by a periphrasis the object which he wishes to mention, but has to wander round it, and indicate it by stray shots, as it were, instead of naming it outright. One case of this kind of a very remarkable nature once came under the present writer's notice. The patient in this case often indicated very graphically what he really meant, though he could not name it. He spoke, for instance, of the moon as "that public light;" of heaven,—in a metaphor taken from the habits of a lodger, as "the front apartment;" of the Deity himself as "that principal member; of acquaintances and friends,—in metaphors taken from the classificatory science,—as new or old "specimens." Sometimes he would miss his way further, and substitute an entirely wrong word, as "cigars" for "cards;" but usually words which he unconsciously selected to express his meaning had a curiously close, and even humorous relation to that meaning, though he was himself quite unaware that there was anything eccentric in his terminology. Dr. GARDINER illustrates by many curious cases the same incapacity in all degrees, ranging from that of patients to whom every word in their own language had suddenly become as those of an unknown language, to that of patients who had simply great additional difficulty in selecting their language, and a disposition to distribute names incorrectly among the persons and objects to whom they belonged, without, however, in any way confusing those persons and objects in themselves, though sorely puzzled as to their labels. Dr. GAIRDENER tried to tell an aphasic patient that his brother JOHN had been ill. The words "brother JOHN" carried no meaning at all, but the slightest sign or objective indication of the person named carried at once the fullest meaning to his mind. There are two very curious and characteristic facts connected with this aphasia; the one is that the words which seem to come most rapidly and easily to the lips of an aphasic patient are words rather exclamatory and interjectional than words of proper meaning. Words of impatience, or of anger, for instance, seem to flow easily from lips which cannot express any connected sentence at all; and so also words of surprise and pleasure—and this not because they are recollected words, but because they need no recollection, being properly signs of emotion, and nearer in their character to tears, smiles and gestures than to words of coherent meaning.—*Spectator.*

READINGS FROM A GERMAN VERNACULAR POET.—Since the days of Hebel and his "Allemannische Gedichte," a taste for poetry written in dialect has continually been on the increase in Germany; and at present it may be truly said that FRITZ REUTER, a poet writing in the vernacular Plattdeutsche of his native province of Mechlenburg, is not only the first of German poets, writing idiomatic poetry, but the most popular of living German poets altogether. He has eclipsed the fame of his competitor and neighbor CLAUS GROTH (whose poems written in the Dietmarsen dialect, were the rage ten years ago, and about whom we spoke at that time,) and now reigns supreme from the Baltic to the Alps. Even in those parts of Germany where the Plattdeutsche is not spoken he has numerous friends and admirers. His works (consisting of lyrics, idyls, tales, novels, &c., and now filling about a dozen volumes,) are to be found on every table in Germany, and their popularity may be gathered from the fact that a distinct class of traveling readers has lately sprung up, whose sole pupose it is to read REUTER's productions to large audiences, and who, wherever they plant their reading desks, in town or village, may be sure to find a grateful and enthusiastic public. We may shortly have another opportunity of speaking more at large of REUTER and his merits; for the present we will only mention that one of the readers, or rhapsodists alluded to, Herr BOIE, of Hamburg, has found his way to England, and after a successful tour in the North gave, on Monday in last week, a well-attended "Reuter entertainment," at the Masons' Hall, Coleman-street—a locality chosen, we believe, for the convenience of the great number of German city men. The specimens from REUTER's works offered by Herr BOLE were excellently selected (with a prevalence of such pieces, however, in which the broad humor of the poet shines forth,) and the audience amply testified its genuine enjoyment of the rhapsodist's delicate no less than vigorous rendering of the poet. Indeed, we should scarcely have thought that roars of laughter like those which shook the Masons' Hall were to be heard in the city at a time when the rate of discount is at £10 per cent., and when, moreover, the prospects of Fatherland are more darkened and disheartening than ever.—*Athenæum.*

A YEAR OF THE RINDERPEST.—The London *Times* of the 19th says: "It is a melancholy fact that the rinderpest, although happily greatly abated, has now existed in the United Kingdom for an entire year, the first cases having been officially noted in the week ending June 24, 1865. We have not yet a complete year's figures as to the progress of the malady; but the weekly attacks are annexed for 50 weeks, back cases being included:

Week ending	Cases.	Week ending	Cases.
June 24, 1865	30	Dec. 23, 1865	8,351
July 1, 1865	147	Dec. 30, 1865	9,506
July 8, 1865	575	Jan. 6, 1866	8,508
July 15, 1865	321	Jan. 13, 1869	12,299
July 22, 1865	490	Jan. 20, 1866	12,842
July 29, 1865	757	Jan. 27, 1866	15,638
Aug. 5, 1865	1,145	Feb. 3, 1866	11,443
Aug. 12, 1865	1,231	Feb. 10, 1866	15,895
Aug. 19, 1865	1,175	Feb. 17, 1866	18,356
Aug. 26, 1865	1,270	Feb. 24, 1866	11,310
Sept. 2, 1865	922	March 3, 1866	9,370
Sept. 9, 1865	347	March 10, 1866	8,263
Sept. 16, 1865	1,354	March 17. 1866	8,028
Sept. 23, 1865	1,333	March 24, 1886	5,672
Sept. 30, 1865	1,666	March 31, 1866	4,653
Oct. 7, 1865	1,436	April 7, 1866	4,008
Oct. 14, 1865	2,364	April 14, 1866	4,320
Oct. 21, 1865	1,955	April 21, 1866	3,805
Oct. 28, 1866	2,210	April 28, 1866	3,753
Nov. 4, 1865	3,158	May 5, 1866	3,067
Nov. 11, 1865	3,761	May 12, 1866	3,660
Nov. 18, 1865	4,310	May 19, 1866	4,921
Nov. 25, 1865	5,011	May 26, 1866	3,086
Dec. 2, 1865	5,679	June 2, 1866	2,187
Dec. 9, 1865	6,988	June 9, 1866	1,383
Dec. 16, 1865	8,008		

Although the ravages of the diseases have been greatly mitigated, it will be observed that even now the number of attacks is as large as it was in September, when the subject excited a far larger increase of public attention than it does at present. The Contagious Diseases Prevention Act, 1866, which came into operation towards the close of February, will be seen to have been attended with the happiest results. Up to the enforcement of a policy of slaughter and isolation the disease continually extended its ravages, the attacks noted in July, 1865, having been 2,290; in August, 4,821; in September, 6,122; in October, 7,955; in November, 16,240; in December, 38,532; in January, 1866, 49,287; and in February, 57,004. In March, when the new act had got into working, the attacks sunk to 35,986; in April they further declined to 15,886; and in May to 14,734. In the current month they promise to exhibit a still further decrease.

AN APPEAL FOR A DUKE'S SISTER-IN-LAW.—Mr. DAVID MORGAN THOMAS, who dates from the Temple, writes to the *Sunday Morning Star* as follows: "Lady THOMAS CLINTON, having lived in happiness and comfort with her husband for some twenty years, was most reluctantly compelled, in vindication of her own honor, to petition the Court of Divorce in the Spring of last year for a judicial separation, in consequence of his most extraordinary and unaccountable conduct, his desertion, and his adultery. The decree was granted on the 20th of April, 1865, and Lady CLINTON left the Court without a blemish or an accusation. The Judge-Ordinary (Sir J. P. WILDE) made an order that Lord THOMAS CLINTON should pay to Lady THOMAS the sum of £110 a year as alimony. Several months having elapsed and no payment having been made, the court was applied to for a writ of sequestration, that an attempt might be made to enforce payment of the alimony out of an annuity of £400 per annum, which has been left for Lord THOMAS by his brother, the late Duke of Newcastle, and which is being regularly paid to him by trustees. This writ of sequestration was duly served on the 5th of April. The trustees, however, contend that the fund in question cannot be affected by its process, because the clause in the Duke of Newcastle's will, which relates to this matter, provides that the £400 per annum is to be paid for Lord THOMAS CLINTON's "personal use" only. They assert the payment of the alimony, which the Court has ordered the delinquent husband to provide for his injured wife, would be one made in excess of their powers, because it would not be made for his "personal use." No money, therefore, can be obtained from the trustees until the Court of Chancery has been applied to. Nor can any steps be taken against Lord THOMAS himself, who is living in comfort on the Continent, until a foreign judgment shall have been obtained against him. Now, both these steps would necessitate an outlay. Unfortunately, Lady THOMAS has been left ever since the decree of the Court, not only without means to adopt either of them, but without any assistance whatever beyond what the generous choose to supply. In the hope that if the case were brought fairly before the family of Lord CLINTON, they would not permit her ladyship to suffer positive privation, communications were addressed to a certain nobleman, first by myself, and afterward by the Marquis TOWNSHEND, asking that some arrangement might be made in reference to the whole matter. I am sorry to say that no satisfactory response was returned. As Lady THOMAS is now utterly destitute of funds, an appeal is therefore made from the coldness of a family to the generosity of the British public.

THE PEOPLE OF THE RHINE PROVINCES AND THE FRENCH.—It appears from a letter dated Heidelberg, on Tuesday last, that great uneasiness prevails in the Rhenish provinces lest they should be invaded by the French. A meeting was held in the open air at Oberingelheim, where 5,000 natives, mostly of the agricultural class, protested that they would remain Germans, and unanimously voted the following appeal to the French nation: "Frenchmen! We Germans of the left bank of the Rhine, inhabitants of Rhenish Hessé, assembled in thousands at Oberingelheim, near Mayence, addressed a fraternal greeting to the French nation. We assembled to declare freely and loudly in the face of Europe that we are Germans, and that we intend to remain Germans. German is the language which our mothers taught us—German is the language which our poets and philosophers spoke; German is the language which transmitted our feelings and our ideas to our sweethearts and friends, and we intend to preserve it and teach it to our children, in order that they may one day know how, by the example of their father, to live, do battle, and if necessary die for their German country. You, Frenchmen, who boast of being the most civilized, the most enlightened, and the nation most covered with glory, how can you claim that which is not yours, and which does not wish to belong to you? You, who have proclaimed the principle of nationality, why do you wish to transform a population into French who have not a drop of French blood in their veins, and who are as much attached to their country as you are to your own? The Rhenish provinces belong to Germany, they are united to it by a community of origin, history, language and sympathy. Germany has possessed them for the last thousand years, while you possessed them for only twenty years. As long as you did not possess these provinces your frontiers were respected, but the enemy invaded your territory when you had incorporated them with your empire. Far from protecting you, their possession placed you in danger, and it will not cease to do so, for Germany must be struck out of the list of nations before she will give up her Rhenish provinces. But we trust we are mistaken when we attribute such a desire to you. We hope so, or rather we know it is so. It is only a minority among us who are endeavoring to disturb the sane ideas of the mass of the people, and prevent peoples from acknowledging each other as brethren—from uniting their efforts and laboring in common, each with their peculiar qualities, for the great work of the progress of humanity—for the great work of the suppression of clerical absolutism. Let us unite, therefore, against the chimeras of greedy ambition and of the glory of battles. Let us unite in the reciprocal respect of nationalities, and, brothers, let us join hands."

PREPARATIONS FOR BUILDING A GREAT BRIDGE.—On Thursday, 14th ult., the raft for the experimental pier for the Great Forth Bridge, by which it is proposed to enable the North British Railway to cross the Firth of Forth, between Blackness and Charleston, about 114 miles west of Edinburgh, was launched at Burntisland, in presence of numerous spectators. The raft consists of a mass of parallel logs of Memel timber, bolted together on a series of cross-beams. It is 30 feet by 60 feet, and 7 feet thick, and its superficial area is 4,800 feet. Its purpose is to form the foundation of an experimental pier, the bottom being of silt, which has been bored to the depth of 120 feet. It is thought, by giving this broad platform or rest to the structure, a secure foundation may be obtained even on that slimy bottom, and on the success of the first pier so founded, the hopes of the bridge may be said to rest. The raft is intended to be towed to the site of the proposed pier, and the building carried on with a caisson, of which the bottom line is already laid upon the raft. Outside the caisson are eight cylinders, to be loaded with iron when the raft is sunk. The caisson is trapped with apertures, which will enable the divers to get below the raft for filling up or otherwise perfecting the foundation. The building will be carried upward from the raft to 12 feet above high-water level, and the depth being 40 feet, this will give 52 feet of brickwork from the surface of the raft. The greatest diameter of the masonry will be 50 feet, declining to 27 feet, and the thickness 7 feet, the outline resembling the figure 8. The mooring of the raft will be effected by two barges of 700 tons burden, fitted inside as dwellings for the workmen, and the decks being a platform for materials. After the raft is moored, the masonry will be proceeded with, and, as the work goes on and the platform settles down, the walls of the caisson will be carried up, so as to keep out the water. When the silt is reached by the gradual depression of the raft the cylinder will be loaded with 10,000 tons of pig iron, about two and a half times the ultimate weight of the bridge upon the pier, so as to press the foundation into the silt, and also to secure a perfectly horizontal position. When the iron load has effected its purpose, the cylinder will be emptied and removed. The Forth bridge, which is designed by Mr. THOMAS BOUCH, C. E., Edinburgh, and is estimated to cost about half a million, will, should it be carried out, be two and a half miles long. It will be a lattice girder bridge, resting on sixty-one piers, and with four great spans of 500 feet each, which will be 125 feet above high-water level in the centre. Each of the four great girders will weigh 1,170 tons, about 592 tons less than the tubes of Britannia Bridge, though the span is 40 feet greater. The depth of the girders will be 64 feet, and the width 18 feet. The heighth of the bridge from foundation to top of girder will be 212 feet. It is not intended to proceed with any further preparations for the bridge until the success of the experimental pier be fully ascertained.

THE CROPS OF 1866.—Mr. TURNER, of Richmond, Yorkshire, has sent to the *Times* his annual report on the appearance of the crops. He says: "We had a cold, ungenial Spring, not only in the north, but also in those southern counties where milder weather is expected to prevail, and in consequence there is less difference in the growth of our various field crops than is usual at this season; in fact, with the exception of a few patches of tares and some rye grass, the crops, as far south as London, are not perceptibly earlier than those on the best portions of the northern counties, while in ordinary years we have been in the habit of thinking that harvest in those southern counties preceded us nearly a fortnight. Wheat always thrives best in a dry Spring; this year its progress has been much retarded by wet and cold. The general crop, however, has not suffered so much in color as has frequently been the case; in many places this is, no doubt, the consequence of thorough drainage. Oats, barley, beans and peas have all come up fairly. Potatoes have been extensively planted, but the general field crop is only just getting above ground, therefore all we can say about it is that the plants have come up regularly and well. Mangolds and carrots are up earlier and with a stronger braird than they have shown for several years. Early sown Swede turnips were nearly all destroyed by the fly directly after they came up. In most cases that land has been sown over again, and the general sowing of swedes and yellows has just been completed. During the last fortnight there has fallen a great deal of rain over much of England, though not in each district at the same time or to the same extent. The air has mostly been warm, and it is very delightful to see the improvement in growth and color shown by trees and crops everywhere. I think the prospect for good root crops is better than we have had for very many years. It is too early to give a positive or reliable opinion about harvest, but I think we may reasonably hope for an average, though we cannot have a great wheat crop. While looking at the state of the crops now, and considering the time of the year, I think we cannot possibly have an early harvest."

EXPERIMENTAL PEARL OYSTER NURSERY.—A report from Mr. CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM to the Madras Government on the establishment of an experimental pearl oyster nursery at Tuticorin has recently been published, from which we learn that a series of experimens are being carried on there under the superintendence of Capt. PHIPPS, the Superintendent of Tinnevelly Pearl Bank, with a view to improving the pearl fisheries of that presidency. In the first place Capt. PHIPPS will be supplied with six aquaria of the most improved construction, fitted with dark chambers, and provided with a cistern and ebonite barrel force pump, so as to insure a constant current of water. In addition to these, a microscope arranged for the observation of aquatic objects will also be furnished, in order that the food of the pearl oyster fish, the phenomena connected with the formation of "spat," the duration of life, the time of spawning, and the true cause of the formation of pearls may be carefully observed. One of the objects which the Madras Government has in view is to ultimately establish pearl nurseries in various parts of that presidency, just as at some parts of the coasts of England and France beds have been established for the artificial breeding of the common oyster. Men practically acquainted with the subject are convinced that artificial nurseries are the only means by which remunerative pearl fisheries can be insured. Dr. KELAART, who made numerous investigations in Ceylon, and who is quoted as an authority in these matters, says that he "sees no reason why pearl oysters should not live and breed in artificial beds like the edible oysters, and yield a large revenue." In the course of numerous experiments in Ceylon this gentleman ascertained that pearl oysters are more tenacious of life than any other bivalve which he knew; that they can live in brackish water and survive in such shallow places that they must be exposed for two or three hours daily to the sun. It would appear, therefore, that the probabilities of successfully rearing pearl oysters are much greater than there are in rearing oysters of the common kind.—*Times of India.*

A BARBAROUS MODE OF EXECUTION.—A correspondent of the Bombay *Gazette*, writing from Baroda on the 19th of May, says: "The salient incident of the week has been the execution, for treason, of a subject of the Guicowar. The punishment of dragging to death at the foot of an elephant was the one adopted. The matter has created a great sensation here, for the victim, though a Mussulman, was a man of much influence and standing. The crime is alleged to have been attempting the life of the Bhow Sahib—that is, the Commander-in-Chief of the Guicowar's forces; this offence is reckoned as treason. Some time ago a similar execution took place as punishment for an attempt on the life of the Rao Sahib, the Prime Minister. That was thought little of, for there was no doubt about it; the culprit cut right through the Rao Sahib's enormous *puggeree*, the thickness of which alone saved him. On the present occasion the attempt seems to have been confined to theory, and the people declare that the Mussulman was tortured till he confessed his intention, and then executed. He was dragged all through the city, and some say that a spark of life still remained in his battered body, and was crushed out by the elephant's foot. This is the regular mode of procedure, but I do not know whether it was necessary in this instance or not, for I need scarcely say that I did not go to see it. The people's reports are frequently untrustworthy, of course, but, as there is no smoke without a fire, there is probably a considerable foundation for their story, which is that the real offence was in forming an alliance with a lady who had formed one of the Guicowar's collection, and was therefore sacred from the polluting touch of baser men. The pair, refusing to separate, were sundered by force, the chief criminal executed, and his partner's nose cut off. There was, I hear, an accomplice, who was beheaded.

RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS IN FRANCE.—"A regretable incident," says the *Messager du Midi*, "occurred a few evenings since at Narbonne (Aude.) A religious procession was on its return to the cathedral, when, at the Place Saint-Just, where several narrow streets join, the crowd being very great, the procession could only advance with difficulty. The Abbe Gardel, belonging to the cathedral, begged the public to stand back, and desired the soldiers on duty to enlarge the space. The crowd was so dense that those in the front rank could not possibly give way, and the soldiers lowered their bayonets. The belief was that the order for that act had been given by the curé, as the lieutenant at once commanded them to present arms, and enjoined them not to obey any one but their officers. However that may be, a scene of disorder at once took place, the crowd endeavoring to wrest the arms from the soldiers, and the curé being hooted and hissed. In the end, order was restored without any serious injury being inflicted." On the above account, the *Siècle* remarks: "Admitting that the curé had nothing to do with the order given to the soldiers, and that the persons who hissed ought to regret their conduct, the fact is not the less certain that the execution of the law Germinal, An. X., forbidding out-of-door processions connected with religion, would put an end to the disorders which from year to year cannot fail to take place."

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.—The election of two Royal Academicians takes place this evening. As the sporting tipsters say, "My choice is Baron MAROCHITTI first, Mr. RICHMOND second, with Mr. O'NEIL for cockboat." *Apropos* of the academy I quote the following sensible suggestion and curious statistics from the *Athenæum*:

"With regard to the proposed removal of the Royal Academy to Brompton, it has been suggested that the best, indeed the fairest, thing the body can do will be to consult the opinion of the artistic profession on a matter in which so many of its members are concerned, even for their daily bread. This might easily be done by appointing a time for the meeting of all exhibitors in Trafalgar-square—say within the last five years—at some central place—St. James's Hall would be convenient, or St. Martin's Hall. Let us observe that the result of an analysis of the Academy Catalogue of this year gives the following: 1,053 works of art are contributed by 649 persons; the Academy proper, which assumes to decide so important a question as that now in hand, consists of 52 members, of whom 18 do not vote; of the 52 only 43 contribute to the gathering of this year, and do so with no more than 135 works, all told.—*London Star, 19th ult.*

COFFEE PLANTING IN CEYLON.—The best elevation above the sea at which coffee should be planted in Ceylon is undoubtedly from 2,000 to 3,500 feet; but climate has also a good deal to do with it. Coffee grows well in Kaigalle, Kornegalle, and in the Doombera Valley, between 800 and 1,500 feet above the sea. In Ouvah, coffee bears well at between 4,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea, owing to the dry air and climate; while on the more western side of the island, at the same elevation, it either bears only two or three hundred weight an acre, is a mass of leaves, or gets covered with the black bog, the two latter defects being chiefly caused by the extreme quantity of rain that falls. So it is that while Rambodde is suffering from excessive rains, Ouvah is doing so from drought—though, as the crow flies, they are not really more than twenty miles apart. Could it be managed otherwise, and Rambodde exchange some of its superabundant rains for Ouvah sunshine, the beneficial results to both sides of the country would be very great. Hence we come to the conclusion that a dark, chocolate-colored soil, mixed with small stones, under ledges of rock, and bestrewn with boulders, is the most suitable for coffee trees, and that the best medium elevation is, say 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.—*The Coffee Planter of Ceylon, by W. Sabonadière.*

FOWLS PLUCKED BY LIGHTNING.—A curious instance of the effects produced by the electric fluid occurred a week or two since to two girls who were on their way to the market at Bressuire, with a basket of live fowls slung from their respective shoulders. They went chatting along, when a few great drops of rain, which came pattering down, warned them that a storm was at hand. There happened to be an enormous rock near, which projected over the road, and beneath this they took refuge. Presently, without previous warning, they were half stunned by a loud report, and simultaneously with the report they saw a ball of fire fall into the road a few paces from where they were standing. The only effect that it produced on them was as though they had been violently shaken. As soon as the storm had passed over they continued their journey, not a little agitated by what they had seen and felt. It was not until they reached the market that they became aware of the exceedingly narrow escape they had had. On their baskets being lifted from their shoulders, they found that the whole of their fowls had been stripped of their feathers in the cleanest possible manner.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

THE KEBLE MEMORIAL FUND.—Nearly every name on the subscription list is a name of note. But the bulk of the fund will come from men who have felt "The Christian Year" a blessing to their own souls, and who are doing good work for God in the byways of life. Dr. PUSEY, who subscribed £500, has been the means of conveying two anonymous gifts of £5,000 and £1,000. Earl BEAUCHAMP gives £5,000, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY £1,000, Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE £500, the President of Magdalene £250, the Chancellor of the Exchequer $200, Rev. Dr. SHIRLEY £250; Sir WALTER FARQUHAR, £250; Rev. THOMAS COLLINS, £500. The donors of one or two hundred and of fifty are numbered by dozens. As yet only the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Exeter, Salisbury, Winchester and Brechin appear as subscribers; but it is needless to say that this does not exhaust the list of Bishops who intend to subscribe to such a memorial to such a man. He gives twice who gives quickly. The sooner the money is obtained the better will the object for which it is given be achieved.—*Church and State Review.*

DARING ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.—Information was brought to the Customs Post at Patun, in the Baitool district, that a man-eating tiger had taken up his abode in the neighboring jungle, whereupon four customs peons sallied out, armed with muskets and swords, to the attack. The lord of the forest was seen and fired at by all four musketeers, when the wounded beast charged upon his assailants, two of whom believing the old adage that "prudence is the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat, leaving two of their comrades, both Sikhs and brothers, to face the enraged animal; this they did most manfully, one of them receiving the tiger on his bayonet, while the other slashed away at him with his sword. We have seen the musket used on the occasion, which is terribly splintered and scratched, and the bayonet almost doubled in two. So effectually was the attack made, and with indomitable pluck maintained, that Mr. Jack-in-stripes was at length laid low, the victors coming off unscathed.—*Central India Times, May 12.*

MARRIAGE PREPARATIONS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—During the absence of Her Majesty and the Royal family at Balmoral, the preparations for the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess HELENA and Prince CHRISTIAN, at Windsor Castle, on the 5th of next month, are being rapidly pushed forward. The private chapel, where the ceremony is to take place, has been completely metamorphosed, the seats having been removed from the body of the building, the flooring of which has been temporarily raised. A gallery, supported upon wooden pillars about 7 feet or 8 feet high, has been erected round a portion of the interior and in front of the Queen's and royal children's pews and organ. Upon the gallery there will be two rows of seats, which will thus add to the accommodation provided for those who may receive invitations.

NEW MINOR PLANET.—A new minor planet, the eighty-seventh of the group between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered on the night of the 16th ult., by Mr. N. R. POGSON, the Government Astronomer, at the Royal Observatory, Madras. On the 17th of May, at 13h. 30m., Madras mean time, its apparent position was right ascension, 16h. 14m. 33s.; declination, 17° 29' south, and its right ascension was diminishing at the rate of 45 seconds per day, but its motion in declination was inappreciable. At the time of its discovery it was near the variable star U Scorpii, which was discovered by Mr. POGSON in May, 1863, and its brightness was equal to that of a star of 11½ magnitude. Mr. POGSON has given the name Sylvia to his new planet.

A MONETARY SUGGESTION.—Mr. WILLIAM RAY SMEE has written a letter to a London journal suggesting that joint-stock banks should by law be divided into two departments—the one to be absolutely free, and to consist of every kind of banking business; the other to be exclusively for deposits of money at interest for which securities, approved by the authorities of the Bank of England must be held to pay such deposits when required. This arrangement, Mr. SMEE thinks, would prevent the money from being withdrawn when not wanted from panic, and cause greater sums to be deposited; and, although giving some trouble and expense, it would enlarge commerce, be a protection to thousands of families who cannot obtain correct information to protect themselves, and enable the banks to make additional profits.

DECLINE IN WHISKY DRINKING.—In consequence of a falling off in the foreign demand for Scotch-made whisky, it has been arranged by a few of the leading Scotch distillers to close their establishments for a longer or shorter period, as circumstances may determine. Carlbridge Distillery, which can produce 50,000 gallons weekly, and employs nearly 100 hands, is expected to be closed for two months.—*Dunfermline Press.*

COIN FOR ITALY.—The Government of Italy have just given Messrs. RALPH HEATON & SONS, of the Mint, Birmingham, orders to proceed with a further supply of bronze coin for that country. Part is to be coined at Birmingham and the remainder at the mints of Milan and Naples. This additional quantity of about 1,200 tons is to be delivered as quickly as possible.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Lancet* comments upon the remarkable phenomena which have lately been presented in connection with the cholera in Liverpool. "Its clear importation from an infected place; its frightful development under the insanitary conditions of a crowded emigrant ship; its quick and rapid disappearance under a better sanitary condition of the affected; its limitation by isolation, the only parties attacked beyond the original group, who came from an infected place, being those waiting upon the sick in various ways. These phenomena require no comment now. They involve no particular theory of contagion; but they involve the portability by persons or personal luggage of the cause of cholera, and are full of interest and importance. They go to show that cholera may be carried into a country, and may be 'stamped out' of it."

A score of physicists and conjurors have been good enough to send us (*Athenæum*) commentaries on the egg problem, started by the Vicar of Leamington. The solution is very simple; and we suppose that leader-writers must in future consent to forego the use of this goodly illustration. You have only to shake your egg, so as to break the white network in which the yolk is held. The centre of gravity is thereby changed; the yolk descends to the bottom, in place of being suspended in the middle: and the egg will then stand, if steadily poised. The trick is old, and is even described in some volumes of parlor magic.

The Austrian Government has refused permission to Col. FOLEY, C. B., the military *attaché* to the British embassy at Vienna, to accompany the imperial army in the field. Gen. GEORGE CADOGAN, C. B., is to act as military commissioner in Italy. The Prussian Government has given permission to Col. WALKER, C. B., military *attaché* to the British embassy at Berlin, to accompany the Prussian army in the field, and has also given him, we understand, a special position with temporary rank.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The French Transatlantic Company has resolved to employ three of its steamers, the *Tampico*, *Vera Cruz* and *Florida*, in what may be called circular voyages. They are in turn to take emigrants from Havre to New-York; from New-York are to go with goods to Vera Cruz; at Vera Cruz are to receive the French troops ordered home, and are to carry them to St. Nazaire, and from St. Nazaire are to return to Havre.

A return, dated in April, states that since September last, five hundred and eighty-three persons have been arrested in Ireland upon ordinary informations on charges of Fenianism, and six hundred and thirty-one persons have been arrested or detained by virtue of warrants of the Lord Lieutenant issued under the suspension of *Habeas Corpus* Act. In many instances the same persons are included in both numbers.

Photography has got into trouble on the Continent through dealing with shadows. Three photographers of Warsaw have been sentenced to a fine of 100 roubles each for having produced portraits of KOMISSAROFF, the peasant who saved the Emperor's life, the shadow of which depicted the head of an ass. M. DAGGARIO, who sold the said photographs, has been likewise sentenced to a penalty of 100 roubles.

The Berlin Town Council is in the market for a loan of three millions, to be issued at a discount of fully 10 per cent. The rate of interest, which cannot be reduced during the first five years is fixed at 5 per cent. The produce of this operation, the like of which has not been heard of in the last fifty years of Prussian history, is to be employed in public works to be constructed by the starving operatives.

The Duke of Cambridge has made a rule under which the proceeds of the commissions of officers selling out while under age are to be handed over to their parents and guardians, and not to themselves. This regulation will have a good effect in checking the evil inflicted on youths in the army by money lenders and other social pests of a similar description.—*Sunday Gazette.*

In reference to "certain rumors" anent the approaching marriage of the Princess HELENA with Prince CHRISTIAN, it is understood that the Prince of WALES has consented to be present at the ceremony, although the bride will not be given away by him, but by the Queen in person.—*London Morning Star.*

The death took place at Rome a few days ago, from the fever of the country, of the young and beautiful Lady POTTINGER. She had barely reached her twenty-fourth birthday. Sir HENRY had just before suffered greatly from the same malady, the fever having attacked his brain.

REPORTED RUSSIAN VICTORY.—The Russian *Invalide* announces a brilliant victory over the Ameer of Bokhara, near Dshusak, on the Sirr. The Ameer, who lost his entire baggage and camp, is said to have had no less than 40,000 men. The date given for the battle is the 20th of May.

The lock-out among the engineers and shipbuilders on the Clyde appears likely to end. The non-society men have petitioned to be allowed to resume work on the masters' terms, and it is expected that their request will be acceded to during this week.

The *Bavarian Gazette*, in giving details of a recent disturbance at Munich, in consequence of an increase in the price of beer, states that the number of persons arrested was 90; many were wounded, and two have since died.

The journals of the South of France speak in the most favorable terms of the crops of rye, oats, barley and wheat. The yield of potatoes, peas, beans, and other vegetables, is also unusually abundant.

A Naples letter says: "M. THALBERG's time has not been spent in vain; the great musician has become a large grower of grapes, and, what is more, of first-rate wines."

At a meeting held in the Dublin Mansion House it was resolved to erect in that city a memorial of the late Earl of CARLISLE.

Five hundred bank clerks have been thrown out of employment by the recent bank stoppages.

CURING A SOMNAMBULIST.—A gentleman of this city related to us a few days since, his method of curing a case of somnambulism in his family. About a year ago, his little son, a boy about six years of age, very suddenly took to night walking. He would get up from his bed in the middle of the night, go down stairs, take a cruise about the lower part of the house and would generally awaken in some fix that caused a great uproar, and obliged the gentleman to get up, and after hunting the boy up, get him back to bed again. Every experiment was tried to break the little fellow of the bad habit, but instead of breaking, it increased upon him, so that almost every night he was up. These night wanderings told seriously upon his health, and satisfied that something must be done to break the habit, the following plan was pursued: A pail of water was placed over the door at the foot of the stairs, through which the boy passed, in such a manner that when the door opened he received its contents over his shoulders. These night baths would not be very agreeable, for they would rouse the boy from his sleep, and set him to howling furiously. Every night for a week the little fellow regularly got his bath, and regularly tried it again, but the eighth night the father was aroused, found the boy out in the woodshed, dry as a bone, but the water spilled as usual. The next night he watched the door and found that when the boy came down stairs he had a broom in his hand, and approached the door carefully, reaching out the handle and opening the door sufficiently to let the water fall without wetting him, went on. The next night two buckets were placed, and when the boy came down in the same manner as before, opened the door, spilled the water and went on, it was only to receive the contents of the second bucket plump upon his little shoulders. It was a severe experiment, and gave him a cold, which nearly proved fatal, but the result has been most beneficial, and for three months he has been entirely broken of the habit, much to the gratification of his parents and friends.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

THE PRISONERS AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.—WM. WHITE, of Henrico County, Va., one of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, who was recently pardoned, has arrived at Memphis. He is quite a youth, and had been confined on the island about two years, under conviction of being a spy during the war. The Memphis *Appeal* says:

Mr. WHITE was, for a time, a room mate of Dr. MUDD, who was sentenced to hard labor for life in the Dry Tortugas, for alleged aiding in WILKES BOOTH's escape after the murder of Mr. LINCOLN. The doctor's health is rapidly failing, and Mr. WHITE believes he will not live through the Summer. SPANGLER and ARNOLD are quite well, and even their confinement does not seem very seriously to affect their general physical or mental well-being. The State prisoners are compelled to rise at 5 o'clock A. M.; after breakfasting at 7, go out to work and are employed in cutting and carrying stone to build the fort until 12 o'clock, when one hour's intermission is allowed, the work being resumed at 1 P. M., and continued until 5 o'clock. On rainy days no work is required. The same rations issued to the United States soldiers is distributed to the prisoners, and though coarse, is abundant and wholesome in quality. He represents the island as sterile and depressing in appearance, but as cooled by refreshing sea breezes, and the condensed water used is palatable and healthy. He further says a marked improvement in the treatment of the prisoners has been instituted by the officers and soldiers of the Tenth United States regular infantry, who relieved the former garrison of negro soldiers. When the news of the fall of Richmond arrived, an issue of whisky to all hands was made in honor of the event, and the prisoners were liberally included, but though many of them had been for a long time deprived of the luxury, five of the number, including Mr. W., refused to touch it, or enjoy the holiday also granted to all on the island, in celebration of such a signal triumph of the Union arms. The prisoners are occasionally so fortunate as to obtain Havana cigars and tropical fruits from the neighboring Island of Cuba, and the Federal officers humanely permit the indulgence.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, PO-CA-HON-TAS; Or, YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GOLDEN EGG and THE SECRET MARRIAGE. THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, AURORA FLOYD. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, A. W. Fenno, Wallis, Ward, Whiting, &c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS and THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. Carolina Twins, Living African Lions, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

LOWE'S AERONAUTIC AMPHITHEATRE.
59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Balloon Ascensions. Promenade Concert at 2 P. M. THE CLOUD LEAP.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the celebration yesterday at Philadelphia, Major-Gen. MEADE was presented by the Union League of that city with a good medal. The medal is composed of the finest gold, and weighs one pound and a half. On the obserse side is a finely executed head of the hero of Gettysburg. Surrounding the head is inscribed in Roman letters letters, "July 4, 1866. To Major-Gen. MEADE, by the Union League of Philadelphia, as a token of the gratitude of his countrymen." On the reverse side is an elaborate artistic design, surrounded with the words: "The victor of Gettysburgh, the deliverer of our State, the faithful soldier of our country."

The Richmond papers contain accounts of an affray on Sunday morning last between the boys of Rocketts and those of Chimborazo Hill. The Rocketts boys, composed mainly of whites, charged the Chimborazo boys, who were mostly negroes, and were driving them up the hill near Griffin's Spring, when, according to the *Enquirer's* report, a party of negro men opened a rapid fire of pistols and musketry upon the charging party. A shot struck a young man in the left breast, inflicting a mortal wound, and others are reported wounded.

Gen. JORDON, chief editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, has challenged M. A. GALLOWAY, of the *Avalanche*, to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted, and the parties repaired to Hernando, Mississippi, where both were arrested and placed under bonds. It is thought the parties will go to Arkansas to settle the difficulty. The challenge originated from Col. GALLOWAY writing a severe attack against Col. JORDON, on account of an article written by the latter to *Harper's Weekly*, in which JORDON blamed JEFF. DAVIS for the failure of the Confederacy.

Brig.-Gen. ADAMS, Capt. VAN PELT and Capt. JENKS, all of the Union Army, who have been cultivating a plantation on the Mississippi River, were recently attacked in their beds by a band of ruffians, and robbed of a large amount of money and many valuables. Others of the band in the meantime busied themselves in killing the stock in the barn, which being discovered by the negroes on the plantation, a fight ensued, in which five of the negroes were killed. The robbers succeeded in burning the outbuildings, including the cotton gin and engines.

The steamer *Only Chance*, from Fort Benton, June 15, arrived at St. Joseph on Saturday last, with $85,000 in gold dust. Three thousand hostile Indians were encamped within fifteen miles of the Fort, and small parties of warriors were seen on the road daily, but no depredations had been committed. Rich diggings had been discovered at Deer Creek, Bear Creek and Deep Creek, two hundred miles from Fort Benton. At the latter diggings four men took out $2,000 in one day.

The prospects for a famine in the Western States are poor. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that in Indiana the wheat is not good, but the corn is wonderfully fine. Thousands of bushels of potatoes have been planted and are doing well. Oats—a fair crop. In Illinois wheat (Spring) is excellent; corn splendid; fruit, an average crop, and farmers are in fine spirits. There is no danger of a scarcity if the weather continues favorable. The hay prospect is fair.

A new edifice is to be erected for the Congregational Seminary of Chicago. It will cost about $100,000, and will have a front of one hundred and fifty-five feet. It will have a chapel, library and lecture room attached, and there will be sleeping rooms for one hundred and six students.

The Vermont Central Railroad is building a new station at Burlington, which will cost $50,000. It will front on Lake Champlain, and will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the country. Its dimensions are 204 feet by 128, and it will have two towers 72 feet in height.

New-Orleans papers record the sale of the residence of Mr. SHEPARD BROWN of that city. It was the most expensive dwelling in the city of New-Orleans, having cost $76,000 in gold before the war; it sold for $45,000, currency.

GEORGE PEABODY, it is said, has Yale College next on his list of endowments. He is to commence next Spring the erection of a building for a geographical cabinet, with ample accommodations for a chemical laboratory and philosophical lecture room.

It is said that, upon consultation with Gov. ORR, Gen. SICKLES has disapproved the issue of rations to white people in South Carolina, on the ground of exaggerated reports and the danger of promoting idleness.

Hon B. GRATZ BROWN, United States Senator from Missouri, announces that he is not a candidate for reëlection to the Senate. Ill health, and a desire to leave the political arena, are the motives which induce him to take this step.

Mr. JAMES SHEA, a rich old bachelor of St. Louis, died recently, leaving the bequest of $160,000 to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, in that city, in which institution, when poor and friendless, he had received medical care and nursing.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* says that BRADFORD GODFREY, of Bennington, committed suicide by shooting himself in his house on the 2d inst. Mr. GODFREY was respected in the community in which he lived, and no cause for the suicide is known.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that at Memphis, on Sunday, a colored woman was allowed to kneel at the altar of Grace Episcopal Church, between two whites, and partake of the sacrament from the same bread and wine. It created a sensation.

A messenger boy employed in one of the Chicago banking houses was recently robbed in the street of $10,000, which he was taking to the Fifth National Bank. No clue to the money has yet been discovered.

Five fresco painters fell by the giving way of a staging in St. Stephen's Church at Boston, on Monday, and one of them, JULIUS FORMES, was probably fatally injured.

AUSTIN HOPKINS, a soldier whose mind had never recovered from the effects of his life at the Andersonville Prison, committed Suicide at Woonsocket, R. I., on Monday night.

Governor R. M. PATTON, of Alabama, is at St. Louis to negotiate State bonds for $50,000, the money to be used for the succor of poor and destitute families of Alabama.

The hotels at the White Mountains are filling up rapidly. The Profile House had three hundred guests on Sunday morning, among whom was Major-Gen. MITCHELL.

The Presidency of the Vermont University at Burlington has been offered to Prof. S. G. BROWN, of Dartmouth College.

It is stated that Prof. AGASSIZ and his wife will sail from Rio de Janeiro for home on the July steamer.

LOCAL NEWS.

JOHN FOULKES, a policeman at Melrose, was murdered yesterday by a man named COOK, while trying to settle a difficulty between COOK and some ball-players who had been trespassing on his (COOK's) lots. The offender was arrested.

The National Club of Washington were beaten in a game of ball at Morrisania yesterday, by the Union Club of that place, by a score of 22 to 8.

In the return game between the Active Club of New-York, and the Enterprise Club of Brooklyn, yesterday, the former were successful; score 29 to 26.

The Military Situation in Germany.

We presume the future historian will date the opening of this great war from the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and the consequent retreat of the weak Austrian force before superior numbers. This at once consolidated Prussian power in the north. It bound, for the present, the Elbe Duchies firmly to Prussia, and it left to the two Mecklenburgs, wedged in between Brandenburg and Holstein, no other alternative but close alliance, if not actual incorporation with Prussia. This was the easier, as the feeling, both of the people and sovereigns of Strehlitz and Schwerein, favored such a course. But it also isolated the three Hanseatic Cities—Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen—from any support of the Bund; and though their quota in men for the army is rather insignificant, the maritime, commercial and financial aid they might have rendered, would not have been inconsiderable. Thus Prussia, with one quick stroke of sound military policy, fortified herself in the north—an accomplishment that under less skillful treatment could have been achieved only at the cost of war.

In the west and south Prussia has acted with equal vigor, and so far with equal success. The Diet, on the 14th of June, having voted the mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia at once declared the Confederation dissolved; made known its purpose to consider all the States that voted in favor of the proposition as enemies of Prussia unless they speedily refuse to arm and would at once proclaim neutrailty; and as none of the Powers concerned acceded to this demand of Prussia, she began her movements, and on the 16th Prussian armies entered Hanover, Electorate Hesse and Saxony. This was a bold move, but well conceived and well carried out. It did for Prussia in the west what her occupation of Holstein had done for her in the north—it consolidated her power in that direction. Looking at the map, it will be seen that between the eastern half of Prussia and Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces, her western dependencies, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse and Ducal Hesse, stretch from north to south, from the North Sea down to near Frankfort-on-the-Main. Their adhering to the Diet broke the continuity of the Prussian line, for offence as well as defence—would have completely isolated her possessions on the Rhine, and exposed her to attack from the armies of the Bund on the lower Elbe, thus threatening to cut her off again from Holstein, and nullify all the benefits she had obtained by its occupation. This was surely danger enough to be averted by quick and bold action. Hence, without giving the Diet time to move its armies, or even to concentrate them for the present defence of these States and ulterior offensive purposes, Prussia occupied Hanover and Cassel, and, after a short fight, Darmstadt also.

By this Prussia, as a result of but a two day's campaign, has sole possession and control of Northern Germany from the Belgian to the Russian frontier, and as far south as her armies have advanced—a result the importance of which, considering it in a military point of view, can hardly be overestimated. Prussia now presents an unbroken line to her adversaries toward the south, just as in the beginning of our own war the South presented an unbroken line to the North from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. That there is great advantage in this, no one can deny; but wherein some of its advantages lie we will presently see.

The simultaneous movement into Saxony sprang from different motives, and was undertaken for a different object. The occupation of Hanover and the two Hesses, though apparently an offensive advance, was, in reality, a defensive one, as we have shown, in order to protect the western provinces and the northern frontier of Prussia from attack. The march to Dresden is the great offensive move in Prussian strategy, though it may appear to be to some extent a defensive one, that is, undertaken with a view to prevent the Austrians from holding Dresden and Leipsic, and thence threaten Magdeburg and Berlin on one side and Breslau and Posen on the other. It is undoubtedly intended to attack the Austrians on their line from Karlsback to Pardubitz in Bohemia, and probably has been attempted ere this. The Austrian cantonments are said to extend all along the Bohemian and Silesian frontier, reaching up to Cracow. This would give us the left wing of BENEDEK's army in the valley of the Elbe. Should the Prussians defeat him there, they might, as we used to say in our own war, "double him up," that is, drive his left wing east, back upon his right in Moravia and Austrian Silesia, break his communication with Bavaria, and compel him to leave an open road down into the heart of Austria. A heavy diversion in Silesia and even in Austrian Poland, by the Prussian forces, might be calculated upon to employ all the hostile troops there, preventing them from succoring BENEDEK's left in Bohemia, and thus bring success to the plan. That some such, or a similar campaign, is contemplated by the Prussians we think we can gather from their recent movements.

So far, then, as we have seen, the Prussians have been fully successful. But there are some disadvantages connected with the positions they have gained which we ought not to overlook. It will be remembered that the first successful campaign against the South was planned upon the idea that to break the line of an enemy you must strike it perpendicularly at one point. The capture of Forts Donelson and Henry followed, and the South not only never regained the loss, but from that time was completely crippled in the West. Now the Prussian line extends from Koblenz, on the Rhine, over Giesen, Dresden, into Silesia, ending at Oderberg; it is almost a straight line, extending over the whole of Germany. It is too long for both offensive and defensive purposes. It is the same mistake the South made in the beginning, when they attempted to do too much.

We already see a powerful Federal army around Frankfort to attack the Prussians at Giesen and Wetzlar. Should the Prussians be defeated, their line would be broken and all the benefits gained by the occupation of Hanover in imminent danger. A defeat near Frankfort would compel a retreat along the whole line and necessitate the evacuation of Saxony, just as the defeat at Fort Donelson compelled the Southerners to evacuate Columbus and give up their hold on the Mississippi above Island No. 10. But this position of the Prussians has this other disadvantage, that they cannot advance any considerable distance unless they move their whole line, for they dare not expose their flanks nor give their enemies an opportunity of slipping through a gap into their rear, endangering their communications and base of supplies.

We await with great anxiety the news to be brought by the next steamer. The second active campaign will have by that time commenced, and those unforeseen accidents which seldom enter into the calculations of Generals and often win or lose battles, may change the whole aspect of the situation.

The Howlings of a Political Acrobat.

The call for a National Union Convention has operated upon the more violent of the Radicals as a scarlet cloak is supposed to operate upon an angry bull. It has incensed them almost to madness. It so belies their predictions, so baffles their expectations, so deranges their calculations, that they are unable to restrain themselves, or to conduct their assaults in any but the most extravagant method. The *Tribune* is oppressed with the idea that none beside the Radicals are entitled to be considered Unionists; from day to day dwelling upon the idea that that cannot be a Union Convention from which the champions of "a general amnesty and impartial suffrage" will be excluded. But the *Tribune*, with all its violence, is outdone by Mr. J. W. FORNEY. He raves like a man demented. Yesterday in the *Press*, to-day in the *Chronicle*, he is full of sound and fury—assailing conservative Republicans and conservative Democrats with equal bitterness and disregard of truth, and piling accusation after accusation upon the head of the President, with an energy which only private animosity can explain.

Mr. FORNEY is exercising himself, especially in the matter of inventions. He is the sensation-monger of the hour, outstripping all fibbers in his indifference to truth, and eclipsing Munchausen in the extravagance of his conceptions. He writes like a man through whose excited brain visions of conspiracies, and bloody deeds, and revolutions are flitting all the time. He is the Titus Oates of the capital, ready at a moment's notice to proclaim as coming events which he knows to be impossible, and to charge with wrong-doing every man who stands in the way of his masters. The proceeding is not a very creditable one, considering his position as Secretary of the Senate. Until he was lifted into the position, its occupant was expected to abstain from active partisan effort. The servant of the Senate, not of any particular section, he was by custom required to comport himself decently and respectfully to all. Mr. FORNEY, however, changed all this. And now we have the disgraceful spectacle of an officer of Congress running to and fro as the great slanderer of all who do not minister to his greed and ambition, and employing the patronage at his disposal to concoct, print, and circulate the most outrageous attacks upon every public man who dares to resist his masters' schemes.

As "Occasional" writing to the *Press*, Mr. FORNEY charges upon the President and Mr. SEWARD a terrible conspiracy, by fraud and force to secure the unconditional admission of the South to Congress. And "an indiscriminate removal of office-holders" is described as in contemplation, to give *éclat* to what is called "this stupendous conspiracy." The man knows that there is not a shadow of truth in the whole story. But its invention and publication at Philadelphia serve his purposes at Washington; and for everything else he cares not.

As editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, he fulminates his thunder more elaborately and artistically. How truthfully may be imagined when we say that in Monday's issue he preferred an indictment against President JOHNSON, containing these among other counts:

> "While he pardons the red-handed rebel, he proscribes the pure-hearted patriot. While he calls for the tenderest treatment of the Southern communities that filled the rebel armies, he vetoes every measure intended to protect the rights and to promote the interests of the loyal people. As he melts before what he calls the sufferings of the Southern people, he never shows the slightest sympathy for the oppressed and friendless colored race. The doors that are thrown open for the admission of the organizers of the rebellion, as well in civil as in military life, are closed upon the great statesmen who gave their days and nights to the preservation of the cause of the Republic. So complete is the transformation that if JEFFERSON DAVIS were now in the Presidential chair, clothed with imperial powers, to complete the mission of the rebellion, he could not more severely punish the men who opposed him or more generously reward the men who sustained him."

We will not pause to point out in detail the falsehoods which are crammed into this brief paragraph. If ANDREW JOHNSON needs a minute vindication against charges so transparently untrue as these unquestionably are, his work has indeed been vain. The country knows that every one of the imputations thus piled together is groundless. And the country will have no difficulty in discovering the *animus* or determining the moral authority of the journalist who prints allegations which are refuted in advance by the record of ANDREW JOHNSON's service.

But Mr. FORNEY has gone yet further. Provoked by the publication of a letter which he addressed to the President in January last, soliciting the appointment of a friend to the New-York Collectorship, and professing respect and attachment to the President and his policy, he has for the nonce dropped "Occasional," eschewed the editorial, and in his own proper person rushed into print. Yes, J. W. FORNEY addresses the President as "My dear Sir," and inflicts upon him a lengthy epistle, the exact object of which it is not easy to guess, unless it be to frighten the President from telling further tales about the aforesaid FORNEY. Certain threats with which the epistle impudently concludes, admit of this construction and this only. Now upon this point we have but one word to say. Mr. FORNEY, of all living men, should be most careful in regard to epistolary writing. As "Occasional" or as editor he may enjoy immunity. But as the letter-writing J. W. FORNEY, he should remember that it was in this capacity he first achieved notoriety, and that when men read missives with that name attached, their minds revert unwittingly to a certain other letter, whereof the Forrest trial gives conclusive evidence. That letter should be enough for one man's fame.

The Excise Law Suspended.

In consequence of the decision of Recorder HACKETT, the Police and Excise Commissioners have given orders to suspend the making of arrests, complaints, &c., required by the new Excise Law. As we understand it, the regulation of the liquor traffice now depends only upon the old laws, and as these were never enforced to any considerable degree, it is fair to presume that the selling of liquor, the keeping open all night, and keeping open on Sundays, will follow, as a matter of course. How soon the question of the constitutionality of the new law will be decided by the Court of Appeals we cannot guess; but we are told that a concerted effort will be made to stave off the hearing to the last possible moment. If this be the case, those who have paid for licenses will have just ground of complaint, since, in consideration of a heavy tax, they were promised protection in their business, and have the right to demand that no one shall sell liquor without complying with all the regulations set down for them.

We have objected to certain features of the new Excise Law upon grounds that seemed to us pertinent and important, and the result fully justifies our course. Without entering now upon the merits of the law or of the Recorder's decision, we may say that the result is unfortunate, inasmuch as such an easy overthrow of an important statute tends to weaken respect for all laws. There is too much of this "injunction" and "unconstitutionality" business, and the people may reasonably begin to think that they can evade or defy any act that conflicts with a cherished interest. But the next Constitutional Convention will very probably settle the business, and the election of judges by the people and checkmating the Legislature by the dictum of a single police justice of some inferior court will doubtless die together.

The Three Royal Manifestoes.

The three warring monarchs of Austria, Prussia and Italy have issued manifestoes to their respective peoples, setting forth the causes and the objects of the war—each according to his own view of the matter. There is nothing particularly novel in these documents to those who have studied the history of this dispute, who know the lines of argument which have been adopted by the various parties, and the charges made by each against the other. Yet they have an interest from the way in which they signalize and set forth the points in the quarrel, and as showing the impression which the monarchs wish to make not only upon their own peoples, but upon the world in general.

The manifestoes of the two Kings allied in opposition to Austria are certainly less dignified and imposing, and more passionate and demagogical, than the manifesto of the Austrian Kaiser. Leaving out for the moment the question as to which side has the absolute right, or rather the greatest share of right, in this dispute, we think it will be confessed by all, that from the opening of the quarrel until now, the official documents emanating from the Austrian Government have been of far the highest order of ability, at once dispassionate and earnest, eminently compact and lucid, and possessed of at least more of a show of justice, and less of the appearance of duplicity and diplomatic *finesse* than have been found in the dispatches from other sources. And this remark is certainly justified in the proclamations precedent to the final appeal to arms that have been issued by the supreme authorities of the belligerent Powers. We do not know that either of the monarchs is himself personally responsible for the style and character of the manifesto issued in his name. We suspect the few, if any, of the rulers of Europe, excepting LOUIS NAPOLEON, actually put in form the documents to which their signatures are appended, either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions. The exception we have made is certainly a striking one, and no better illustration could be given of the peculiar genius of the present French ruler than is found in his recent remarkable letter setting forth the attitude which France proposes to maintain in reference to the present European complication. But the three royal manifestoes are none the less representative in character because their authorship may not be primarily royal, and we have in them the figure as well as the sign manual of WILLIAM, of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and of VICTOR EMMANUEL.

With regard to the original cause of hostilities between Austria and Prussia, each of the monarchs of these Powers charges the other with being the aggressor in the quarrel. Both of them claim to have done what was possible to maintain and perpetuate peace, but events found it impossible to settle its conditions upon the basis demanded by the other. WILLIAM lays stress upon the fact that he agreed to enter a Conference with the other great Powers to effect a peaceful settlement; but FRANCIS JOSEPH declares that the deliberations of the Conference could never have led to the preservation of peace, because of the refusal of the Powers to recognize public law and existing treaties as the basis of their efforts. Besides, the specifications made by each against the other, a few general charges are put forth for popular effect. Austria charges her opponent with grasping selfishness, territorial ambition, and repeated violations of law, treaty, and Federal right. Prussia charges that her adversary has not treated her as a "natural ally, but as a hostile rival," and that the "humiliation of Prussia has been the watchword of her enemies." Both of the disputants are, of course, sanguine of success in the appeal to the sword. "The spirit of 1813," says King WILLIAM, "lives in the Prussian people." And he grandiloquently continues: "We are compelled to fight for existence. We must go forth to battle for life or death against those who wish to humiliate the Prussia of the great Elector FREDERICK and of the war of Independence. If God gives us the victory," &c., &c.

FRANCIS JOSEPH likewise advances to the conflict with that confidence which is afforded by a just cause, "and with fresh and unfailing courage at the sight of my armed and valiant soldiers, who form a barrier against which the power of Austria's enemies will be shattered." He adds: "We have taken up arms, and now we must not and will not lay them down until we have secured Austria and our Confederate German States their free internal development and their rightful position in Europe." Both monarchs scout the idea of domestic dissensions among their people, and express a perfect confidence in their unity throughout the war. "Prussia's opponents," says King WILLIAM, "deceive themselves, if they imagine her to be paralyzed by dissensions at home. Before the enemy these disappear, and all hitherto opposed to one another stand henceforth united in triumph or misfortune." "But one feeling," says FRANCIS JOSEPH on the same point, "pervades the inhabitants of my kingdom and provinces—that of cohesion, of strength in their unity, of indignation at an unprecedented violation of right."

So far for the conflict between Prussia and Austria. The case of Italy *versus* Austria brings in new elements and new arguments. VICTOR EMMANUEL's manifesto is characterized as a "stirring" one, and so it must be of necessity, considering the nature of the quarrel and the war. "Venetia" is the one word of the King, as it is the one cry of the Italian people. The last opportunity to acquire the noble province was lost; another opportunity has now arrived. Of course he charges FRANCIS JOSEPH with being responsible for the war, and further charges him with "having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude on the Italian frontiers to disturb the pacific task of reorganizing Italy." But at all events, VICTOR EMMANUEL *must* have Venetia, and so, having handed over the government of the State to the Prince of Corignano, "he again takes up the eagles of Goeta and Pastrango, of Pallestro and San Marino." To this ambition and this lofty language FRANCIS JOSEPH tersely and tartly replies: "One of the hostile Powers (Italy) deems no pretext necessary to justify its lust for the plunder of a portion of the Austrian monarchy. In the eyes of that Power a favorable opportunity is a sufficient cause for war." And with this sneer the Kaiser takes up his position behind the Quadrilateral, to watch the advance of the four eagles of which VICTOR EMMANUEL speaks.

The Kings trust in Heaven even more than in their armies, but FRANCIS JOSEPH is most profound and frequent in his manifestations: "For all the misery which this war will entail upon families, districts and countries I make those who have provoked it answerable before the tribunal of posterity and of the Almighty and Eternal God." And in closing his manifesto he utters an appeal which is quite Hebraic in its majesty and solemnity: "Our confidence and our hopes are based upon our unity and strength, but not upon them alone. They are placed in a higher power, the omnipotent and just God, whom my house has always served, and who never abandons those who firmly rely upon His justice. Him will I beseech for help and victory, and I call upon my people to join with me in my prayer."

Spiritualism on the Tight Rope—Sabbath-day Pastimes.

Some people may have thought that tight-rope spiritualism had been sufficiently exposed to make exhibitions in New-York unprofitable, either for the procurement of money or notoriety. In spite, however, of exposure, there is a large class of people so determined to be cheated and swindled, that neither human nor superhuman laws, apparently, can baulk them of their intent. Those who go to Chatham-street, on special invitation, to buy a hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewelry for a one-dollar greenback are above the weakness of submitting to any remonstrance. Most of those who take to spiritualism, whether of the rapping-table order, or the tight-rope performances, will not be held back by moral suasion or any other suasion. They desire first the sensation of being surprised and a little shaken in the nerves. They desire next to run the venture of finding out the *supernatural* in advance of their more sober minded and matter-of-fact neighbors, who think that a rational acquaintance with what is *natural* is enough for the ordinary class of poor, dying mortals to aim at. In short, anything said or done—however preposterous—outside of the work-a-day experience of men and women will attract sight-seers and listeners, and dreamers, and they will pay money for the show.

A public room on Broadway was filled on Sunday night to witness the antics of tying up a feeble young woman with ropes, in a portable cupboard, and allowing her time, either to invoke some able-bodied resident of the other world to *untie* her, or struggle to do the thing herself. The unfortunate girl thus put on exhibition seems to have prayed in vain for spiritual assistance to undo the ropes. She seems to have also struggled in vain to undo them herself. The result, after long and frantic effort, naturally, was a *real* fainting fit, with very little spiritualism and no sham at all about it. It may be said to be disgraceful to our civilization that such things should happen in a City with several thousand Police constables within call and an Excise Commission in perpetual session. But New-York is not singular in its patronage of these humiliating exhibitions. They are more rife in Paris and London than here. And the Pope of Rome is the only Potentate who has had the moral courage to rebuke the spiritualists and their familiars from the other world, and to order both outside of his dominions. In less strictly regulated communities than the States of the Church, the thing is tolerated and patronized by very great people; only the exhibitions are not generally so utterly disgusting and abominable as those which have recently been held in the most fashionable quarter of Broadway. The business has flourished with more or less success for four or five thousand years, and we are not undertaking to *write it down*. We merely suggest that there may be other modes of breaking the Sabbath day than drinking lager beer in Jones' Wood. The coarseness and vulgarity of these tight-rope exhibitions are not and never have been equaled in the lowest beer saloon on the Island.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE CUBA.

Further Particulars of the Conquest of Saxony by Prussia.

General Plan of the Campaign in Northern Germany.

The Prompt Activity of Prussia and Austrian Hesitation.

Complete Summary of Military Movements.

Gen. Benedek's Address to the Austrian Army.

THE ITALIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

Manifesto of Victor Emmanuel to the Italian People.

The mails by the steamship *Cuba* reached this City last evening. The news has already been received by telegraph from Halifax, but we give from our foreign files the following interesting details of military movements:

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

General Description of the Theatre of War—The Course of the Prussians Through Saxony.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST ARMY,
GORLITZ, June 19.

It must be borne in mind that in the theatre of war there are three rivers of the name of Neisse. They are all, either directly or indirectly, affluents of the Oder, and are, therefore, not unlikely to be confounded with one another. The most westerly of the three is that which flows past this town. It rises in Bohemia, passes by Zittau, forming near that town the defile by which NAPOLEON in 1813 penetrated into Bohemia, flows by Ostritz, Gorlitz, Priebus and Muskau, communicates with the Spree by the Cottbus Canal, and finally falls into the Oder. The next river of this name towards the East is an affluent of the Katzbach, itself an affluent of the Oder. This Neisse is distinguished as the Wüthende, or raging Neisse. It rises near Hohenfriedberg, celebrated for the victory gained in 1745 by FREDERIC the Great over the Austrians, passes by Jauer, and joins the Katzbach about seven miles above Liegnitz. It was between Jauer and the confluence of these two streams that the battle of Katzbach was lost by MACDONALD in 1813. The Neisse river which runs past the fortress of Neisse, the present headquarters of the Crown Prince, rises in the mountains south of Glatz, passes by that fortress, and by Neisse, and joins the Oder about 12 miles below Brieg. It is to this river that the principal defiles leading through the Riesen Gebirge into Central Silesia are due. The Prussian advanced guards occupied Dresden last evening, and Prince FREDERIC CHARLES has thus gained possession of the line of railway which forms the lateral communication through Saxony. The advance has as yet been unopposed; the Austrian General still tarries behind the mountains. Great movements have been going on among his troops, but no indication of an advance has as yet been given. Now, it appears as if the Austrians will have a difficult task before them should they attempt to deprive the Prussians of the advantages which the latter have already gained, for Prince FREDERIC CHARLES is this morning firmly fixed in Saxony, and has evidently no intention of allowing his hold on this country to be lightly shaken off.

The general course of events in the occupation of Saxony has been as follows: On the evening of the 15th, when the Saxon Government had rejected the Prussian *ultimatum* and knew that the army of Prince FREDERIC CHARLES was concentrated on the frontier, means were adopted to impede as much as possible the advance of the Prussian troops. Saxon pioneers were set to work upon the railways which lead from the frontier upon Dresden. Of such railways there are two, that which follows the valley of the Elbe and joins the Leipsic line at Riesa and that which from Gorlitz leads by Bautzen upon the capital of Saxony. At nightfall the Saxon pioneers commenced their work, but in the dark, and, under constant apprehension of being broken in upon by the Prussian advanced guards, they made but little progress. The rails were taken up, but were neither carried away, nor twisted, nor broken so as not to be again immediately available. At 11 o'clock at night the wooden bridge which carries the railway branches to Leipsic and Chemnitz across the Elbe, near Riesa, was set on fire by means of petroleum. Its destruction was not accomplished, for only two piers were burnt, and the whole bridge was again made passable by the evening of the next day.

When the work of demolition went slowly on in Saxony, heavy masses of Prussian troops were drawing together, and closing down to the very frontier line of that kingdom. Between Gorlitz and the border on the west, Prince FREDERIC CHARLES marshalled three strong *corps d'armée*, while near Strehla, on the north, Gen. VON BITTENFELD divided his force into three columns, so as to advance with a broad front and as quickly as possible on the railway junction at Riesa. During the few dark hours of the short Summer night the last preparations for the invasion were made: the main bodies of the troops were all collected together about midnight, and the soldiers piled arms to rest and wait for dawn. Few slept, a dull and heavy murmur continually rose from the crowded columns, and told the subdued but deep excitement which pervaded the hearts of the men; and this excitement was not without a cause, for all thought the Austrian was in Dresden, and that there would be a battle on the morrow. The time passed slowly, and it seemed as if day would never break. At last the first faint streaks of dawn appeared, the troops eagerly fell into their ranks, and, before the sun had risen, the advanced guards were pushing briskly over Saxon ground.

The pioneers who were engaged on the railways fled before the foremost troops got near them, fortunate to avoid being taken. What Saxon troops there were on the lines of the advance also retreated quickly toward Dresden.

BITTENFELD, from the north, reached Riesa about 9 o'clock, and occupied that town in force. Below the town two pontoon bridges were quickly thrown across the Elbe, part of the troops crossed to the right bank and pushed on to Grossenhain, while another portion were directed up the left bank of the river toward Meissen. Hardly had BITTENFELD's troops established themselves in Riesa, when a detachment of the Field Railway Corps arrived from Berlin who immediately commenced the restoration of the lines which had been torn up on the railway, while pioneers were set to repair the burnt portion of the bridge.

In the meantime the columns of the main army were advancing in Cusatia, Lobau was occupied before midday, and Bautzen in the afternoon. But Prince FREDERIC CHARLES proceeded cautiously, for he knew that the passes from Gabel and Reichenberg led against his left, and that he must guard against an Austrian attack from that direction. To cover his communications with Görlitz and to shield his left flank, he pushed a strong detachment along the Zittau road to a point little beyond Ostritz. On Saturday he did little except to establish himself in his position. On Sunday a detachment was pushed out to the right to feel BITTENFELD's left, and the Prince pushed troops to Bischofswerda, on the Dresden road, while the advanced guard of HERWARTH occupied Meissen. Yesterday a simultaneous advance was made on the capital, the advancing columns met with no opposition, and last night the Prussian colors floated over Dresden.

The telegraph tells us that the Austrians intend to postpone the commencement of active operations until a Federal contingent of 50,000 men can be put in the field to assist in the operations against Saxony. To-day Austrian movements have been reported in the direction of Reichenberg, but all reports from the outposts must at present be received with considerable caution.

From Hanover we hear that Gen. MANTEUFEL has passed Luneburg and is pressing southward, and that the town of Hanover was last night occupied, after a twelve hours' march, by Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN. This General commands the Prussian corps which I mentioned in a previous letter as being in process of concentration at Minden.

The Prussian Gen. VON BEYER, with the corps which was concentrated at Wetzlar, has occupied Giessen, Marbourg and Cassel, and has thus cut off the direct railway communication between Hanover and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The Hanoverian army, which was at Göttingen, is making an attempt to get to Fulda, whither the troops of Electoral Hesse have moved to join it, but the railway from Göttingen to Fulda runs through Cassel, and it does not appear improbable that, cut off from the south by VON BEYER, and pressed in the rear by FALKENSTEIN and MANTEUFEL, the Hanoverians may be obliged to either lay down their arms, or cut their way through with the sword. Bavarian, Würtemberg and Darmstadt troops are collecting round Frankfort. A Bavarian *corps d'armée* is said to have been yesterday pushed forward to Fulda to aid the retreat of the Hanoverians. To understand the difficulties of this retreat it must be noticed that two lines of railway lead from Göttingen into the valley of the Maine; the one by Cassel, Marbourg and Giessen, to Frankfort, is already in possession of the Prussians at these three stations; the other, by Cassel, Bebra, Fulda and Hanau, is occupied by the Prussians at Cassel. Whether the Hanoverians can reach Bebra and Fulda without being attacked in flank during their march from Gottingen to Bebra, seems to depend solely upon the number of men BEYER can afford to detach from Cassel. The Bavarians seem to anticipate the probability that the armies of the enemies of Prussia will have to retire across the Maine, and to take up the line of that river against invasion from the north, for the massive railway bridge over that river at Lichtenfels is mined, and, it is said, is ready to be fired. This bridge carries the railway leading from Cassel by Bebra, Eisenbach and Coburg to Bamberg across the Maine.

In Silesia strong Austrian patrols have pushed up to the outposts of the Crown Prince, but no demonstration of an attack against his position has been made. Probably they were only sent out to obtain as much information as they could of the numbers and positions of the army of Silesia, or of the Second Army, as it is now officially termed, the army here under the Prince FREDERICK CHARLES being the First Army.

The Situation near Frankfort—The Defeat of a Darmstadt Regiment—Why the Prussians did not Advance upon Frankfort.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, June 20.

The English tourist traveling through Belgium and Rhenish Prussia to the centre of the late German Confederation can scarcely realize that the first shots of another great *Bürgher Krieg* have been fired. Indeed, so long is it since the Rheinlanders last witnessed the miseries and havoc of war, that many of them still shake their heads incredulously when the subject is mooted, and evidently regard Royal manifestoes as a kind of *Theatre-spiel*. On one point alone a sad certainty exists—the Rhine hotels are absolutely empty. "We see no one, Sir," said an hotel-keeper at Coblentz, "but a stray Englishman hurrying up to see the fight." Leaving these enterprising gentlemen to encounter the disappointments which I must fear are in store for them, let me endeavor to offer you the results of a few hours' observation.

The entry of the Prussians into Hanoverian territory, the occupation of the capital, and the restoration by them of communications which the retreating Hanovarians had temporarily destroyed, will, doubtless, have been fully reported to you. The direction taken by the Hanoverian army was southerly, upon Göttingen, with a view to unite with the Hesse-Cassel battalions, and then to effect a permanent junction near this town with the Confederate army forming on the Main. Their line of retreat would lead from Cassel through Marburg and Giessen to Frankfort. But the Prussians, whose first steps in this war have certainly been taken with much energy and foresight, were ready for the attempt. From Cologne and Coblentz, both strongly fortified towns on that portion of the Rhine which traverses the detached possessions of Prussia in the west, two lines of railway conduct, by the valley of the Sieg and that of the Lahn respectfully, to Wetzlar; there they unite before reaching the main line which connects Frankfort with Cassel, Hanover, and Hamburg at Giessen. In anticipation of what would occur, the Prussians had without noise concentrated a considerable force at Wetzlar, composed of battalions pushed forward from their base upon the Rhine, and of troops which had voluntarily evacuated Federal fortresses in the south, such as Rastadt and Meyence. No sooner was the occupation of Hanover announced than they seized Giessen, on the main line, tore up the railway and destroyed the telegraphic wires. At Friedberg they came down upon a Hesse Darmstadt regiment, which was in no position to resist superior forces, and at once gave way. Here they received information that 40,000 Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops had already occupied Frankfort, and were prepared to dispute their entry into the town. If such an intention had ever entered the mind of the Prussian commander, which is extremely doubtful, the false information conveyed to him answered its purpose. His soldiers fell back upon Giessen and Marburg, and hearing that the Hanoverians, intercepted as we have seen, were retiring by the Fulda road towards the Rhön-Gebirg, with a view to gain Wurzburg, he has moved on, according to the latest accounts, to meet them at Hersfeld and Fulda. In this direction the hostile forces must shortly come into collision, and we shall probably within a few hours hear that they have been engaged. The Prussians are supposed to number about 35,000 men; the united troops of Hanover and Hesse-Cassel ought not to be inferior, unless desertion has thinned the ranks of the former army, or some of her regiments were cut off by the rapid entry of the Prussians.

The Southern Germans appear to be behind hand in their preparations. With great difficulty some 20,000 troops, principally Bavarians and Wurtembergers, have been concentrated in this neighborhood. It is announced that 15,000 Austrians are to arrive here to-day. Where they are to come from no one can tell, and that they should be sent here, where everything is perfectly quiet, when their services are so urgently demanded on the plains of Hesse-Cassel, appears to me highly improbable.

There can be no mistake about public feeling here; the indignation is deep and general against the Prussian Minister. The watering-places in this neighborhood are deserted, and all trade is at a standstill.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Position of the Army of the North—Junction of the Saxon Army with the Austrian—Rumored Plan of Operations.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH,
OLMUTZ, Tuesday, June 19, 1866.

Until an attack is intended to be delivered, or a menaced point protected, Olmütz is well fitted to be the point from which to organize and direct an army which is face to face with the Prussian boundary line. In the centre of a circle, of which the railways to Vienna, Prague and Cracow are radii, and these cities points in the circumference, the commander of the *Nord Armée*, like the spider in her web, is sensitive to the touch of the furthest extremities, and well prepared to direct his troops or to present himself wherever needed at the shortest notice.

Only two great roads by which an army could enter Moravia lead over the Sudeten Gébirge, and both pass through Olmütz, so that it stands in the direct route of an invader, and must be taken if his artillery and heavy stores are to pass.

Before the days of rifled guns the fortress itself was strong enough for all purposes, but long range cannon must be kept at a respectable distance, and a series of more than 30 lunettes, with central casemated batteries, have been or are being built round it at distances of from 6,000 to 8,000 paces from the *enceinte*.

All is now activity here. The silence is broken; war is a *fait accompli;* the troops are moving, and on Thursday next, headquarters will be changed, as I imagine, in a westerly direction.

The Saxon army has formed a junction with the Austrian, and the actual clash of weapons cannot be long delayed.

GABLENZ arrived to-day, and is to take command of the Tenth Corps d'Armée. The Sixth, about 40,000 strong, marched through to-day from Weisskirchen, a distance of about 22 English miles, and go on tomorrow, but as to whither the oracle is mute.

The men look well and hearty. The army generally is free from sickness, and desirous to be led against the enemy. People still say that the attack is to be made on the edge of the Silesian wedge, but till I see it I shall not believe it.

Field-Marshal BENEDEK's headquarters move on Thursday to Trubau, in Bohemia.

Marshal Benedek's Address.

The following order of the day has been published:

HEADQUARTERS, OLMUTZ, June 16.

SOLDIERS: We are on the eve of grave and sanguinary events. As in 1859, you are collected in great numbers around our flag. Soldiers! we have now to repair in the eyes of the world the faults of that period; we have to punish an arrogant and faithless enemy. I have the full and entire conviction that you are aware of and are worthy of this mission. Have also confidence in me, and be assured that on my part I will exert my best efforts to bring this campaign to a speedy and glorious termination. We are now faced by inimical forces, composed partly of troops of the line and partly of Landwehr. The first comprises young men not accustomed to privations and fatigues, and who have never yet made an important campaign; the latter is composed of doubtful and dissatisfied elements, which, rather than fight against us, would prefer the downfall of their Government. In consequence of a long course of years of peace, the enemy does not possess a single General who has had an opportunity of learning his duties on a field of battle. Veterans of the Mincio and Palestro, I hope that with tried leaders you will not allow the slightest advantage to such an adversary. On the day of battle the infantry will adopt its lightest campaign accoutrement, and will leave behind their knapsacks and camping material, in order that they may be able to throw themselves with rapidity and promptitude upon the heavily laden enemy. Each soldier will receive his flask filled with wine and water, and a ration of bread and meat, easily to be carried. The officers will discontinue the use of their wide scarfs, and all the useless insignia of their ranks, which but renders them too distinguishable in action. Every man, without distinction of name or position, shall be promoted whenever he shall distinguish himself on the field of battle. The bands will place themselves in rear of the front of the respective positions, and will play heroic pieces for the warlike dance. The enemy has for some time vaunted the excellence of their firearms, but, soldiers, I do not think that will be of much avail to them. We will give them no time, but we will attack them with the bayonet and with crossed muskets. When, with God's help, we shall have beaten and compelled to retreat our enemies, we will pursue them without intermission, and you shall then find repose upon the enemy's soil and those compensations which a glorious and victorious army has the right to demand.

BENEDEK.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Italian Declaration of War.

Telegram to the London Press.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, June 20.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria has been issued to-day from the headquarters of the army at Cremona. It bears date this day, and is addressed by Gen. CIALDINI, Chief of the General Staff of the Italian army, to the Archduke ALBERT, commanding the Austrian army in Venetia. The declaration says:

The empire of Austria has been for centuries past the principal cause of the division, the subjection, and the incalculable moral and material wrongs of Italy. Now that the nation is constituted Austria withholds the recognition, and continues to oppress one of our noblest provinces, transforming it into a vast intrenched camp in order to menace our existence.

The counsels and efforts of the friendly Powers with Austria were useless, and it was inevitable that Austria and Italy should again find themselves face to face in the first European complication.

The initiative taken by Austria in armaments and her rejection of the pacific propositions of the neutral Powers proved her hostile designs. The people of Italy have risen up from one extremity of the Peninsula to the other, and it is for these reasons that the King, the guardian of his people's rights and the defender of the integrity of the national territory, declares war to the Empire of Austria.

I notify to your Imperial Highness the order of the King that hostilities will commence within three days hence unless your Highness does not accept this de-

lay, in which case I beg you to be good enough to inform me to that effect.

Manifesto of Victor Emanuel.

Telegram to the London Press.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, June 20.

The King of Italy has addressed the following Manifesto to the Italian people:

Seven years have already passed since Austria attacked my States because I had supported the common cause of the country in the councils of Europe. I took up the sword to defend my throne, the liberty of my people, the honor of the Italian name, and to fight for the right of the nation. Victory was in favor of good right. The valor of the army, the aid of the volunteers, the concord and wisdom of the people, and the assistance of a magnanimous ally gained the almost complete independence and liberty of Italy. Supreme reasons we were obliged to respect prevented us from at that time accomplishing that just and glorious enterprise. One of the noblest provinces of Italy, united by the desires of the population to my Crown, and which its heroic resistance and continual protest against foreign dominion rendered especially dear and sacred to us, remained in the hands of Austria. Though sorrowful at heart, I abstained from troubling Europe, which desired peace.

My Government occupied itself with improving the work of interior organization, with opening sources of public prosperity, and with fortifying the country by land and sea, awaiting a favorable opportunity to accomplish the independence of Venetia. Although waiting was not without danger, nevertheless we understood how to keep shut within our hearts—I, my feelings as an Italian and a King, and my people its just impatience. I preserved intact the right of the nation and the dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament in order that Europe might understand what was due to Italy.

Austria, suddenly reinforcing her troops upon our frontier, and provoking us by her hostile and threatening attitude, has come to disturb the pacific task of the reorganization of the Kingdom. I have replied by again taking up arms, and you have afforded the world the grand sight of hastening with promptitude and enthusiasm into the army, and to enlist among the volunteers.

Nevertheless, when friendly Powers endeavored to settle the difficulties by a Congress, I gave a last pledge of my feelings to Europe, and hastened to accept the proposal. Austria again refused, this time rejecting negotiations and all argument, affording thus a fresh proof that if she confides in her strength she does not rely upon the goodness of her cause and of her right. You, also, Italians, may trust in your strength, looking with pride upon your valiant army and strong navy; but you may rely still more upon the sacredness of your right, the triumph of which is henceforth infallible. We are supported by the judgment of public opinion, and by the sympathy of Europe, which knows that Italy, independent and secure in her territory, will become a guarantee for peace and order.

Italians! I hand over the Government of the State to the Prince of CARIGNAN, and again take up the eagles of Goito and Pastrengo, of Palestro and San Martino. I feel that I shall accomplish the vows made at the tomb of my high-minded father. I wish to be once more the first soldier of Italian independence.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

EVENING.

King VICTOR EMANUEL has also issued a proclamation to the National Guard, which says:

I leave the regency of the kingdom to the Prince of CARIGNAN, to fight anew the final battles for the liberty and independence of Italy. While our forces by land and sea secure the rights of the nation against the threats and provocations of Austria, you will keep it organized and arrayed, in order that it may strengthen its liberties in respect for the laws, preparing itself worthily for the glorious future which awaits us. It is you who have constituted the nation by your will; preserve it intact now by discipline and arms. Citizens! I confidently intrust to you the guardianship of public security and order. I go where the voice of Italy calls.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Position of the Italian Army.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

MILAN, Monday, June 18, 1866.

Whoever casts a glance upon the map of Northern Italy, and especially upon that part which is known as the Valley of the Po, will perceive an uninterrupted succession of plains, often intersected by the course of small rivers and brooks, which, running from north to south and *vice versa*, discharge their waters into the Po. The places where those small rivers empty themselves are generally at a distance of a few miles from each other, and agriculture having turned them to account for purposes of irrigation, no small difficulties for the armies which intend to measure their strength on the far-famed Lombard plains have thereby been created.

From the spot at which the Po, near Viadana, alters its course, turning north to follow it again afterwards toward the east, the ground may be correctly called, not a plain, but low land beneath the level of the rivers. The declivity goes on until we reach more marshes, which can easily be inundated by cutting the earthworks between which the rivers run. It is, indeed, generally reported here that the Austrians have taken all the necessary measures for doing so on the Polesine. For the reasons I have briefly enumerated above I believe that the events of the impending war, if they are destined to occur in Lombardy, must take place nearly on the same spot as that on which the battle of 1859 were fought. This opinion is supported by the fact that until this morning the First, Second, and Third Corps D'armée were occupying positions which are circumscribed by the triangle formed by Piacenza, Cremona, and Lodi, of course with a development which towards the northeast reaches as far as Castiglione delle Stiviere, Solferino, Guidizzuolo, and Volta. The difference, however, between the present campaign and that of 1859 is, that now the Italians are master of the line of the River Adda, owning the strong and new fortifications raised at Pizzighetone, that they have strongly fortified Cremona, and much increased the fortifications of Piacenza, places which command the right and left banks of the Po, on which they stand. Now, the defence of this country rests strongly on the last named places, and toward the east on the nature of the marshes which I have mentioned above. The Fourth *corps d'armée*, under the orders of Gen. CIALDINI—the Garibaldi of the regular army—holding the positions of Bologna, Mirandola, Concordia, Ferrara and Cento, could easily outflank any army which might cross the Po, between Sermide and Cremona. Should the Austrians attempt this movement—a thing which I very much doubt—CIALDINI could easily concentrate his forces at the menaced point by means of the railway which runs from Ferrara to Cremona, and which passes through Bologna, Modena, Reggio, Parma and Piacenza, with a branch to Codogno, Lodi, and Cremona. But it may also happen—and a not distant future will perhaps prove it—that CIALDINI will assume the offensive, and boldly cross the Po, in the very teeth of the Austrian army.

P. S.—I open this letter in order to tell you it is generally reported that important movements will occur with the First, Second and Third *Corps d'Armée* during the night. The Commissariat-General of the army is already at Cremona.

The Advance of the Italian Army.

From the London Daily News, June 23.

The whole of the Italian army is on the march toward the Mincio and the Po. Piacenza, which was a few days ago crowded with soldiers, has now only a garrison left in it. The most complete secrecy exists as to the plan of operations. The troops advance by night in silence. The strictest injunctions have been issued from headquarters as to the direction the army is taking. That the Mincio and the Po will be crossed is confidently believed, the former by the King and LA MARMORA, the latter by CIALDINI, but at what points has not transpired. It is doubtful whether the Austrians will dispute the passage of the rivers. They have been concentrating for some days back on the line of Verona, Vicenza, Padua and Rovigo. Being masters of the roads and railway, they have it in their choice to select the place of battle. From the present aspect of their position, it is not improbable that the first great battle in Italy will be fought in the centre of the quadrilateral on the attempt to pass the Adige. GARIBALDI will probably undertake the difficult and dangerous duty of getting between the Austrian Army and cutting off their communication with Vienna, or will harrass its flank, which is protected by a corps of 20,000 men, under Gen. KUHNE. The enthusiasm of the Italians remains unabated. Sig. SELLA, the late Minister of Finance, has enrolled himself as a volunteer; and the Italian Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition is stated to have left Paris for the purpose of taking arms under GARIBALDI. The walls of the Italian towns on the frontier are covered with placards containing patriotic sentiments, such as "*Venezia o morte! Fuori Stranieri!*"

Advices from Turin state the Italian plan of action is that while the First, Second and Third Corps bear down on the Mincio, to the north of Villeggio, between Salluzzo and Peschiera, in order to cross the river, the Fourth Corps, commanded by Gen. CIALDINI, will make a demonstration on Venetia, supported by the fleet.

Proclamation of the Ex-King of Naples.

Telegram to the London Press.

BRUSSELS, Thursday—9:10 P. M.

The Ex-King of Naples has issued the following proclamation:

At present, when war is about to decide anew the fortunes of Italy, it is my paramount duty to announce my intention as Sovereign and my counsels as a fellow-citizen.

Since I quitted Gaeta six years ago I have not ceased to keep my regards fixed upon the kingdom, and I have seen all the ruin which in that short time has fallen upon it and upon you. Unable to prevent these disasters I have protested before all Europe for my rights and for yours.

You will remember that I left Naples from considerations of moderation. I had no wish that an excessive attachment to my crown should be the cause of disorders, or that a too ardent devotion for myself should lead to sanguinary conflicts.

My sincere affection for you was the only motive which decided me to quit the capital. Afterward the same affection caused me to deplore the popular resistance which was stained with blood and rapine.

But your sufferings incited you to resist inconsiderately; these resistances provoked sanguinary repressions, and these repressions engendered indomitable passions and deep hatred; those excesses, those rapines, those acts of inhumanity, I condemned, so much the more because the distance which separated us prevented my stopping them.

My name and the independence of the country have been used as a veil to conceal evil feelings. I desired to tear that veil in pieces. I was powerless to do so. Now that decisive events are in store, citizens, I beseech you all to set aside all strife and discord; I implore you all, whatever may be your political opinions, to have only one aim—the welfare of the country—and to cooperate to that end. No one can desire internal dissensions or entertain the idea of patricide. In my name, and in the name of the common country, I exhort all men of birth, education, experience and fortune to use their utmost influence in pacifying opinions and passions, and in conciliating parties, in order that every one may assist in maintaining peace, order and tranquillity in the kingdom. This advice I also give to the whole civic guard who are armed for that purpose.

Whatever may be the fortune of Italy in the approaching war I shall always recommend you to sacrifice your political tendencies, and to put aside all hate and party prejudices. Let us all show that concord and sincere paternal love, which are the incentives for the welfare of our native land.

If my advice is followed I shall consider it the best proof of the attachment of my people, to whom I have vowed eternal affection.

(Signed) FRANCISCO.
(Countersigned) PIETRO C. ULLOA.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The General Plan of the Campaign in Germany.

From the London Times, June 22.

Gradually the form of the campaign in Central Europe begins to unfold itself. We cannot say whether the Austrian plans have undergone a change, because we know not what they originally were, but it seems certain that those which a fortnight ago were attributed to them in Germany can hardly be carried into execution. It was said that the Austrians, having massed a powerful army in Bohemia, and completely secured the alliance of Saxony, would make the best use of these advantages. A railway and several good roads unite the countries, a few hours would be sufficient for the Austrians to take possession of the most defensible parts of Southern Saxony, and two or three days would place the whole of the little kingdom in their hands. What, then, would be more natural than that their first move should be the occupation of Dresden, and that in a few days after a declaration of war their lines should extend from Leipsic to Bautzen, menacing the capital of their adversary? The event has proved widely different. The Austrians have no doubt, some reason for their apparent inactivity, for their Generals are able, their troops eager, and it is their obvious interest to be successful at the beginning of the campaign. But as yet all the advantages have been on the side of the Prussians. Yesterday the telegraph announced the occupation of Dresden, and to-day the world learns that the Prussians have taken possession of Pirna, and that the Saxon army is vacating the country it was raised to defend, and has by this time probably retired in mass into Bohemia. No future generalship on the part of the enemies of Prussia can repair the advantages thus gained. It was from the strong territory of Southern Saxony that the Austrian legions were to issue and to make the campaign of Brandenburgh. A prosperous country and a sympathizing people were to be at their service, the large towns of the kingdom were to afford accommodation for their wounded, and the spectacle of a small State sharing in their toils and their victories was to excite the other sovereigns and peoples of Germany to espouse their cause. *The promptitude of the Prussians has dissipated these visions.* Saxony is now, within a week of the opening of the war, completely subjugated. Its resources are in the hands of the Prussian Generals, its people will, for ought we know, be conscribed like the peasants of Schleswig-Holstein, and all the advantages of possession be transferred to the conquerors. The Prussian commander is preparing to hold the conquest he has made. He is throwing up earthworks before Dresden, and erecting batteries on the beautiful Bruhl Terrace, which commands the passage of the Elbe. If the Prussians push on and gain strong positions on the north side of the mountains, they may effectually prevent the entrance of the Austrian army into Saxony, while they themselves threaten Bohemia and compel the enemy to keep a considerable force on the south of the frontier. With respect to the movements of the Austrians, we must be very cautious in attributing importance to the statements which reach us. From the telegraphic dispatches it would seem that the attention of Field-Marshal BENEDEK is concentrated on the extreme southeastern portion of Silesia, and that he proposes to wage a purely local war on a remote region of King WILLIAM's dominions. It is said that the Austrians have invaded the Prussian territory opposite Troppau, and that the extreme left of the Prussian army may have to bear the brunt of a hostile attack. But it may be that this movement is merely subordinate to some grander scheme about which it is useless to speculate at present. Though railway bridges be torn up and telegraphs be cut, the news of bloodshed will come quickly enough, and it is not likely to fall short of any anticipations that may be formed. The successes of the Prussians against the allies of Austria will make the latter Power all the more anxious to gain a signal victory, and the *tone of the Imperial Government shows an anger and bitterness which will not stop until either decisive victory be attained or defeat be encountered.*

The Manifesto of the Austrian Emperor—Necessity of Remodeling the Map of Germany.

From the London Times, June 22.

The manifesto of the Emperor of Austria is a dignified expression of the feelings which now prevail at Vienna. There will be few to allege that the Emperor has provoked this war. From the beginning of the disputes with reference to the Elbe Duchies he took the side of comparative legality, and sought to make his ambitious rival respect the decisions of the German Diet. The conduct of Prussia, whether or not it be rewarded with success, is clearly a violation of the laws by which the several States were bound, and the secession from the Bund is technically illegal. The Emperor of Austria is justified in saying that Prussia has violently severed the tie which unites the German races, and in complaining that she employs military force against the Sovereigns who have discharged their Federal duties. But complaints and recriminations are of little avail. Prussia has carried matters with a high hand; the morality of her Government may be condemned, its intrigues and pretences may excite indignation in Germany as well as abroad. But it must not be forgotten that the Prussian Government has allied itself with a great principle, and that the political interests of Germany may ultimately be advanced by taking the same side. Count BISMARCK aspires to be something between FREDERICK the Great and Count CAVOUR, and to unite the States of Northern Germany, at least, under one head. If he succeed in this, the country at large will have the benefit of his work long after his dissensions with the Prussian Parliament are forgotten. He has certainly not approached the work of patriotism in a very amiable and liberal spirit. He has made himself everywhere an object of suspicion, if not of hatred, and his Government was but a few weeks ago so unpopular even in his own country as greatly to interfere with the mustering and organization of the army. But whether BISMARCK or another do it, there is certainly a great work to be done in Germany by a strong hand and a clear head urging the people in the direction of unity. Unity is the first and most indispensable achievement of any European nation which desires to attain political greatness. England, France and Spain have had it for centuries; Italy has just won it; Germany is wasting and becoming enfeebled for the want of it. The people, divided as they are among thirty-four Princes, each with his separate interests and his appetite for petty domination, cannot possibly win it for themselves. The work must be done by a great Power, well armed, and gifted with unconquerable resolution. Whether Prussia will be able to achieve the task must be decided by the events of the next few months. But one thing at least has been demonstrated by the campaign of last week. The strength of the minor States is even less than might have been expected when opposed to a great Power. In every little Kingdom and Principality and Electorate of Germany conscription and drilling have been going on for the last 50 years. The youth of each territory have been conscribed, and when their time came they have been dragged to the colors, there to be treated often with brutality which the soldiers of hardly any other country would bear. When the rudimentary process was at an end, the little armies were exercised and reviewed, and manœuvred in sham fight until they might be pronounced perfect by any military spectator. Yet two kingdoms have succumbed without a blow. Even the Saxons, 25,000 strong, and boasting themselves to be among the best disciplined troops of Germany, have not been able to hold a single position in their own country, but have hastily quitted it to act as a contingent to the Austrian army. *What is the use of political organizations which thus fail at the first moment of trial?* What is the use of armies whose first strategical movement is to evacuate the territory they were raised to defend, and the inhabitants of which have been taxed both in blood and money to maintain them? Such a system cannot last. Whatever be the event of this war, the *useless political divisions of Germany must disappear, and give place to a great national authority which may enforce moderation on its neighbors and obtain the respect of the world.*

Preparations for the Great Struggle—The Promptitude of Prussia and the Delay of Austria.

From the London Times, June 23.

From Cracow to the Rhine the preparations for the great struggle continue night and day, but the main armies have not yet met. The complete occupation of Saxony by the Prussians is confirmed. When one remembers the stand which small armies and populations have so often made in defence of their independence, *the fall of the monarchy of Dresden without a blow does not give a high notion of Saxon patriotism.* The people, nearly two millions and a half in number, never stirred. The army is now in perfect condition and discipline at Toplitz, in Austrian territory, having no doubt traversed the passes in admirable military order. *It is satisfactory to learn by telegraph that its spirit is excellent.* The Prussians are doing what the Saxons might have done. They are fortifying Dresden and other important points, so as to be able to hold the country by a comparatively small force if hard pressed. Further westward the contest is likely to be more serious. The South Germans are advancing in considerable force, and hold the line of the Main. The Bavarians are at Baireuth and Bamberg; their right communicates with the Austrians, and their left with the Federal army at Frankfort, commanded by Prince ALEXANDER of Hesse. This army is 60,000 strong, and will, of course, be daily reinforced. At the other extremity of the line of operations we find the Prussians actually crossing the Austrian frontier at Oderberg, at the southeastern point of Silesia. It is difficult to believe that this is a serious invasion of an enemy's territory. The Prussians are hardly likely to carry on a campaign at such a distance from their resources, to extend their line so that the left wing of their army under the Crown Prince might be irretrievably separated from the main army, and perhaps be taken in reverse by the Austrians forcing their way into Silesia. If the Austrians assume the offensive, their main army will probably cross the frontier in the neighborhood of Barnstadt, with the intention of obtaining an equivalent for the loss of Saxony by the occupation of Breslau. The centre of the Austrian army is said to be about Josephstadt, and it is in this district that, as far as our limited knowledge of the position of the belligerents allows us to conjecture, one or more great battles must shortly be fought.

The skill of the Austrian Generals, the valor of their troops, and the determination of their Government give every reason to suppose that a great and obstinate conflict is at hand; but it is now admitted by the Austrians themselves *that Prussia has gained very great advantages, and that these have been afforded her by the imprudence of the Austrian Government itself.* The fact is that Austria and the States in alliance with her were surprised by the decisive and rapid action of Prussia. They thought they could take their own time to begin, and that the military operations would follow the political demonstrations at the good pleasure of Vienna. Filled with this vain confidence, *Austria pushed on the vote of the Diet before Field-Marshal Benedek was ready to act, and while the minor States, who were urged to break with Prussia, had not had time to understand the full importance of their actions.* On the 12th, Austria, by demanding the vote of mobilization from the minor States, actually forced them to assume a position of hostility to Prussia, and the Emperor was bound to provide that they did not come to harm. But the vote was fixed for only two days afterward, and on the 15th the four kingdoms, with the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchies of Hesse-Darmstadt, Nassau and Brunswick, and others of less note, were exposed by their rashness to the vengeance of the enemy. The Austrians were not ready to give any of them the smallest assistance. Prussia, in the meantime, had made all her preparations. A large force was posted along the frontier of Saxony from Halle to Görlitz, and its operations were so well calculated that it carried with it planks of the requisite length to repair the bridges, of which the measure had been taken beforehand. As the Prussians concentrated on Saxony so they concentrated on Hanover, and, whether they succeed or not in overtaking the retreating Hanoverian Army, the conquest of the kingdom itself is complete. The Elector of Hesse is not only dethroned but imprisoned, and the fate of other Princes is still uncertain. It would probably have been impossible, under any circumstances, to save Hanover, but the occupation of the other States is directly due to the unreadiness of the Vienna Court, which provoked a powerful and unscrupulous enemy before its own preparations were complete. The whole plan of operations devised by the Generals of the Austrian Alliance *is now in a great degree discomfited, for the larger part of Northern Germany, with all its resources, is in the power of Prussia,* which also occupies military positions on which the Austrians calculated for their own campaign. It is said, and with much appearance of probability, that the minor States, whose levies are congregating at Frankfort, *are signally discouraged by the aspect of affairs.* They are disposed to complain of Austria, which thrust them into danger before she was able to protect them, and has given a revolutionary invader an early and, it may be, an enduring victory. It is even rumored that Bavaria hesitates to take at present an active part in the campaign, on the ground that Austria is not yet ready.

The Austrian Government will, no doubt, do its best to restore the balance in its own favor. It will strain every nerve to give assistance to the Federal army in the West, as well as to reconquer Saxony and to possess itself of Silesia. The last news is that the Federal army is moving northward, and that 12,000 Austrians are on their way to join it. It is not impossible that a terrible encounter may take place within the next few days. While the main armies of the two belligerents are moving slowly toward each other, the fate of Central Germany may be already decided.

The Strategeical Advantages Obtained by Prussia—Benedek's Plan of Operations.

From the Paris Moniteur du Soir, June 21.

The Hanovarian *corps de armee* collected at Göttingen is endeavoring to make its way through the Prussian forces which surround it toward Bavaria, by traversing Electoral Hesse. It was thought at first that this body would proceed toward Fulda, in Hesse, which is quite close to the Bavarian frontier. It appears, however, that a passage by Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimer, is preferred. By doing so, however, the Hanovarians are increasing their distance from Frankfort, where the Eighth Corps of the Federal army, commanded by Prince Alexander, of Hesse, appears to be complete, and numbers some 50,000 men. But the Prussians coming from Wetzlar and spread over Hesse, intercept all communication in that direction. Thuringia, toward which the Hanoverians are directing their march, is guarded by the right wing of the army, under Prince FREDERIC CHARLES, of Prussia. An encounter seems, therefore, to be inevitable. To the south of the Main the Bavarians, resting with their left on the corps under Prince ALEXANDER, of Hesse, have established their headquarters near Baireuth, guarding the line of the River Main, but hitherto showing no disposition to assume the offensive. Upon their right they connect themselves with the military system of the Austrians in Bohemia. The Saxon army, which has completely evacuated the kingdom, and has effected in the presence of King JOHN its passage into Bohemia, has advanced to Toplitz—having thus joined the Austrians, and being also placed in communication with the Bavarians. The strategical line which generally separates the two belligerent parties is thus to be found upon the Main, the mountains of Bohemia, and those which divide Moravia from Silesia. It will be noted that it is a regular line of operations, but excessively extended, and the efforts of both parties are directed to piercing it. The Prussians have shown, from the commencement of hostilities, an energy and a promptitude of movement very remarkable in pushing their military positions up this line, which includes countries which in the first instance were opposed to their proceedings. They have succeeded, by the skillful concentration of forces, upon three principal points. To the west the army of Westphalia, giving its hand to that of Gen. MANTEUFFEL coming from Schleswig-Holstein, has absorbed militarily Hanover and Hesse. Thuringia and Saxony have been surrounded by the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES of Prussia, divided into four corps, of which the respective headquarters are at Erfurt, Halle, Torgau and Görlitz. It is to the rapidity of the concentric movements of this army that is due the immediate and very important occupation of the Kingdom of Saxony up to the mountains of Bohemia. Finally, Silesia is guarded by the three corps of the army of the Prince Royal, connecting with the army of the Elbe and of Saxony, which is commanded by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES at Görlitz. Each Prussian *corps d'armée* contains the prescribed number of 36,000 men. The army of Saxony, therefore, comprises 144,000 combatants, and that of Silesia 108,000. The Austrians remaining on the defensive in the very strong positions which they command—the passes of Bohemia—there is nothing at present to lead to a belief that the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has received any orders to push forward to attack them. The Prussians, possessed of the territories which they have occupied, can well afford to wait. The real importance of the offensive movement of the Austrians in Upper Silesia is yet uncertain; possibly they have only desired to feel their way. In fact, the plan attributed to Gen. BENEDEK of traversing obliquely the whole of Silesia, and advancing upon Berlin, thus taking in reverse the Prussian armies, would be very difficult of execution in consequence of the length of the line to be gone over and the obstacles which occur upon it. We all know that Silesia is covered with a well-arranged system of formidable fortresses. Whatever may be the case, in anticipation of the movement of the Austrians, the armies of the Prince Royal and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES appear to be drawing closer together, so as to prevent an imposing collection of forces, which, always retaining the advantages as to distance, may be rapidly directed upon any point of the Silesian frontier which may be menaced. It is, therefore, as we stated yesterday, in Silesia that the first great battle may be expected, while the two parties remain for the present in their respective positions toward Saxony. In Italy, Gen. CIALDINI has removed his headquarters from Bologna to Ferrara, where he is placed upon the very frontier of Venetia.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The Proposition that the Ministry Should Resign.

From the London Star, June 23.

It has been suggested that Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE should give up the positions of Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons, which they now respectively enjoy, and take humbler posts under one of their opponents. We need scarcely name the organ which has made this recommendation. So far as we know, there is only one first-class journal which could have ventured to offer an advice so gratuitously silly and and so absurdly impudent. The *Times* adds to its general suggestion that Lord STANLEY might, perhaps, be the proper man to compound a Coalition Ministy. We are surprised it did not go on to add that Lord JOHN MANNERS, for example, might be Foreign Secretary, Mr. WHITESIDE Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. GLADSTONE Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Although Lord STANLEY was suggested, of course Mr. LOWE was meant. He is the champion chiefly in the eye of the modest writer, but personal considerations forbid a too prominent notice of the name. It is astonishing how profoundly ignorant even professed politicians may be of the science of politics. Have these foolish pratlers who talk of coalitions and the displacement of great leaders yet to learn how it is that statesmen gradually rise to the highest rank of responsibility and honor in a free country? It is not by the wriggling of cliques, or the busy zeal of claqueurs; it is not by the patronage of the great or the applause of the little; but by the universal verdict of the people as the result of service to the State well performed and ability conspicuously displayed. Lord RUSSELL succeeded to the Premiership, we were told by Mr. LOWE, by virtue of seniority; but Mr. LOWE forgot to add that the years which gave him that claim were laboriously spent in the highest offices of State, and in the promotion of wise legislation for the country. Mr. GLADSTONE is leader of the Commons not only by the common assent of the party in power, but because there is no man in office whose claims can for one moment compare with his. He has had his victories and defeats, his triumphs and humiliations; but, looking back over the twenty years which have elapsed since PEEL's career culminated, we find Mr. GLADSTONE prominently associated with all the measures which have made the country great and the Parliament renowned. Latterly he has dealt with a master hand with that province of the Government which is now recognized as transcending in importance all the others. He has carried out the wisest principles of finance with a boldness and resolution which place him high above all his competitors; and the admiration which his countrymen entertained for his eloquence and genius when displayed in his career as a financial reformer, has but widened and deepened since he has pledged his word, which none dare dispute, and his fame, which is a common heritage, to the work of political reform.

The Position of Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Times, June 23.

The more ardent of the disappointed Reformers make a point that its catastrophe shall be avenged by an instant dissolution. Nothing will satisfy them but the capital punishment of the offending Legislature, and a heavy penalty to be inflicted on the members by the process of reëlection, in which the innocent will suffer at least as much as the guilty. Indeed, in this case it is not easy to say who are the guilty and who are the innocent, as compared with the rest. About nine-tenths of the Liberals have voted black and white with Government for every clause of the bill, and in many cases given votes which they felt it necessary to expiate the next day by clumsy explanations and ignominious confessions. Whatever may be thought of them, they hardly deserve to be fined on the average three thousand pounds a-piece. Neither can the Opposition be proved guilty on any indictment, except one of that vague and constructive character which despots and democrats can draw up so well. They have maintained a very open and consistent opposition to a bill confessedly intended to alter the political balance by taking from them twenty or thirty of the seats now under their influence, and to oust them effectually from all prospect of power. They had promised nothing but Reform in a very general sense of the word, and to this moment there can be only a natural and yet unfriendly inference that they would have rejected a fair and reasonable measure. They must be judged, not by the measures of our suspicions, but by the measure of the actual occasion in which they have been tried. Mr. GLADSTONE had the choice of putting them to one test or another. He might have brought forward a measure so equal and fair to all parties, classes and interests that to reject it might be called a crime. In this case he would not have gained much for his own party, or for any occasional ally; and such a success he might possibly not prize. He had also the option of a measure in the nature of a political invasion of his foes, and a march into their country, with the view of annexing some of their territory and of their subjects. In this case there was the chance of a brilliant success. But there was also the greater risk of a failure; and, in the event of that failure there could be no complaint, no invocation of the just deities, no demand for satisfaction, no excuse for summary vengeance. This is the choice Mr. GLADSTONE—perhaps we ought to say his chief in the other House—has deliberately made. He went for the higher stakes and the greater advantage, without regard to claims founded on the existing state of things. He has failed, as many another assailant and would-be conqueror has failed before, and will fail again. He has been met with weapons and tactics at least as fair and open as his own. He has avoided a direct issue and tried to circumvent his opponents. He has been neither beaten nor even circumvented, but simply wearied out by a purely Fabian policy. He has given in. Who, then, is to blame, and who is there to punish? The unsuccessful are ready to punish all the world, and even themselves, if that is necesary to the general execution. This is the whole case for a dissolution, and there is nothing more to be said for it.

There is an obvious inconsistency in this violent wish to refer the present question to the existing constituencies when the very ground of the appeal is an opinion that the constituencies are corrupt usurpations, with no substantial right to call themselves the people and to elect the Parliament. It is impossible to pay a higher compliment to the existing constituency, and the existing state of our representative system, than by insisting on an immediate reference to them on any question of importance. Why alter and revolutionize a tribunal which we regard as the opportune and infallible savior of the country? The classes now enfranchised may then be safely trusted with the most vital of responsibilities. They are, then, sure to send us not only law makers, but also men capable of making a Constitution itself, and widening the basis of this vast political edifice. This is not our eulogy. From our lips such praise might seem fulsome and interested. It is the impartial testimony of the men who inspired the Reform Bill, and who now loudly appeal to the British constituencies to avenge its failure. The appeal, we believe, would be simply wasted. Of course, it would be out of all reason to expect that a general election now should return the very same men as one nine months since. But no human being can venture to say how they would differ. If half-a-dozen men should lose their seats for their votes against Government, it is quite possible that as many would lose their seats for supporting it. If we may venture on any prediction ourselves, it is that the appalling spectacle of all Europe rushing to arms will have the same sobering effect as it had seventy years ago, when the confusion and miseries of the civilized world led us to endure, with hardly a complaint, the anomalies and the abuses of our own political system for another forty years.

THE WEST INDIES.

Particulars of the Revolution in San Domingo—A Large Cargo of Negroes Landed near Matanzas.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 17th, and from San Domingo to the 16th inst., have been received. There were a few cases of small-pox at Ponce.

The *Diario* contains the following particulars of the revolution in San Domingo:

On Saturday, the 26th ult., Gen. ADON made himself master of the left bank of the Ozama, and on Monday next, at noon, Gens. PIMENTAL and CHERIEL, with forces from Cibao, arrived at San Carlos, Gen. MANZUETA and others accompanying them also with troops from the neighboring district. On this day it was intimated to BAEZ that he should give up the command; and with this object, there passed from one side to the other a number of communications, all tending to bring about an immediate solution of the question. Night arrived; and BAEZ, impotent to resist the headway of the revolution, still kept within the walls of Pallacio, although prepared to embark secretly on the schooner *Capotillo*. Gen. PIMENTAL hastened to send cautions to BAEZ against disposing of a vessel belonging to the Republic; but the schooner was taken out of the river with the baggage of BAEZ, and laid in the stream for passengers. PIMENTAL headed off this attempt to escape by placing guards so as to completely shut the vessel in. At midnight this movement became known, and though an effort was made to embark, it was too late. The revolution was accomplished, and BAEZ immediately took refuge at the French Consulate. On the morning of the 29th the Ministry of Ex-President BAEZ gave up everything to Gens. PIMENTAL and CURIEL. Among the gravest of the charges against PAEZ is that of enriching himself at the expense of the Republic to the amount of $700,000 in six months, besides creating an enormous debt in paper money.

The triumvirate has declared null and void all the official acts of BAEZ, and appointed officers to the different Departments.

Gen. CABRAL arrived at the capital on the 6th. He will be the next President. BAEZ has been permitted to leave.

A cargo of 800 to 1,000 negroes were landed at Jeruco, near Matanzas, Cuba, during the last week. Of these, 200 were carried to the Potrero of Durañona, in Guinez, all provided with passes from the Government. The agent of the expedition was formerly Governor of Matanzas.

The weather is very warm.

Exchange 24c.@25c.

MEXICO.

Matamoras Still in the Hands of the Liberals—Departure of Gen. Mejia for Vera Cruz.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The steamers *Marnic* and *Foote*, nine days from Brazos, arrived in distress at Brashear City, the former a wreck and the latter out of coal.

Gens. MEJIA and OLIVERA and staffs, with a portion of their commands, were at Brownsville, *en route* for Vera Cruz.

Matamoras remained quiet.

MISSOURI.

The Conservative State Convention—Delegates to be Sent to the Philadelphia Convention—Senator Lane Still Alive.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 3.

The Conservative State Convention met to-day at Mercantile Library Hall. JOHN S. PHILLIPS was chosen permanent Chairman. Resolutions were passed reaffirming the resolutions adopted at the Verandah Hall Convention some months ago, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to voters of the State. The Convention was well attended, and will send a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

Gen. LANE is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

KENTUCKY.

Ratification of Gen. Hobson's Nomination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 3.

The nomination of Gen. E. H. HOBSON as the Union candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of appeals, was enthusiastically ratified by a large meeting in front of the Court-house this evening. A patriotic letter from Gov. BRAMLETTE was read, approving the nomination.

NEBRASKA.

Official Vote of the Late Election—The Constitution Adopted—A Radical Governor and Congressmen Elected—The Democrats Elect a Chief Justice and Have a Majority on Joint Ballot in the Legislature.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Thursday, June 28.

The result of the late election is officially announced as follows:

For the Constitution, 3,938; against the Constitution, 3,838.

Congress—MARQUETTE, Radical, 4,110; BROOKE, Democrat, 3,974.

Governor—BUTLER, Radical, 4,098; MORTON, Democrat, 3,948. Average aggregate vote on State officers, 8,041.

LITTLE, Democrat, was elected Chief-Justice by 404 majority. Fifty-eight of a Republican majority was thrown out in Cass County, not counted—a technicality; no fraud was alleged—which elects THOMAS, Democrat, Associate Justice, and gives the Legislature to the Democrats by eight majority on joint ballot.

Fire at Bowling Green, Ky.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky, Tuesday, July 3.

A fire broke out here this morning, originating in the negro quarter, which destroyed the stocks of WILLIAMS & POTTER, valued at $3,000; that of HENRY POTTER, valued at $2,000. Several others were also losers. The aggregate loss is $12,000 worth. No insurance.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

Fire Rushing Through Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 4—7 P. M.

A terrible fire is raging here, having destroyed BROWN's sugar house, and is sweeping through the city before a strong southerly wind.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, July 4—8 P. M.

The fire caught in the building above the sugar house on Commercial-street, and has swept through that street into the wooden buildings between Centre and Cross streets, consuming every thing as it goes. J. B. BROWN & SONS lose from $600,000 to $700,000, insured for $300,000; STAPLES & SON's machine shop, and N. P. RICHARDSON & Co.'s stove foundry are completely destroyed.

One steam fire engine has just come in from Saco.

Hon. Barnwell Rhett Murdered—Escape of the Assassin—Riot Between Soldiers and Citizens at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 4.

Hon. BARNWELL RHETT, a distinguished citizen of this State, was shot yesterday afternoon while going to his plantation, near Charleston. He received two loads from a double-barreled shot-gun, one load breaking his arm, the other penetrating his side and entering his lungs. About twenty minutes after receiving the wounds he fell from his horse and died. It is not known definitely who the murderer was, but it is supposed to be a negro who had expressed strong animosity against the family.

At the preliminary meeting on the Congreve Course to-day, preparatory to reorganizing the Jockey Club, Mr. FRANKLIN's bay horse *Jockey* won the race, defeating *Nile*. During the race the soldiers and citizens indulged in a free fight, without any serious results. The military arrested a citizen, the Chief of Police interfered, and for a time the battle was heavy, but the soldiers ultimately triumphed.

Excepting the above, the Fourth passed off quietly. The negroes celebrated the day with the whites.

Steamer Movements.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 4.

The steamship *China* sailed to-day at 1 P. M., taking 126 passengers for Liverpool, and 30 for Halifax. She has no specie.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool and Halifax, arrived early this A. M. Her mails and newspapers will reach New-York this evening.

The Jackson Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The creditors of the Jackson Railroad have formally withdrawn their petition for a receivership. They are satisfied with the management of the road, and will pay all its debts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Important Order to the Police—The Provisions of the New Law not to be Enforced until the Question of Constitutionality be Decided.

Yesterday afternoon the following order was issued at Police Headquarters to the various Captains in charge of Precincts, in relation to the Excise Law. It will be seen that for the present the regulations recently put in force under the new law, are to be disregarded, until such time as the constitutionality of the law of 1866 be definitely decided:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 4, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 462.—*Capt. Perch*: It has become necessary for the police to relax the effort it has been making under authority of the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Excise Law of 1866, in consequence of the action of Recorder HACKETT, at the Court of General Sessions, in the cases of The People *vs.* JACOB KRUSHAAR, and five other defendants, indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of that law.

The question decided by the Recorder was one that was fairly before him; and although there is good ground to differ with him in the conclusion he has reached, yet, until reversed by a higher judicial authority, his decision must be respected and complied with.

It may require considerable time to have the question on the constitutionality of the law finally disposed of; and it would work unfairly toward the persons who have been adjudged by the License Board as worthy to be intrusted with license, and who have paid therefor, to permit those other persons who were not deemed worthy to be intrusted, and who have resisted the operation of the law, to enjoy business advantages over them.

Therefore, while you will continue to vigorously enforce all other laws of the State now applicable to the sale of liquors, and to a due observance of the Sabbath-day, you will suspend, until further orders, any action required of you to be performed and under the Excise Law of 1866.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Sup't.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

Officer IRVINE, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was placed under arrest yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Court, for arresting JOHN RIORDAN on a charge of alleged violation of the Excise Law. He was allowed to go on parole, to appear this morning and give bail in the sum of $300, to answer the charge of illegal arrest at the Court of General Sessions.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—NATIONAL, OF WASHINGTON, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA—THE UNIONS VICTORS.

The champion base ball club of the South, the famous Nationals, of Washington, played the first of a series of games in this vicinity yesterday, at Morrisania, their opponents being the noted Union Club, of that place. The game opened in favor of the Unions and a score of 6 to 3, which lead they kept till the end of the game. A shower of rain coming up about 5 o'clock, the game was brought to a conclusion at the end of the seventh innings, the totals standing 22 for the Unions to 8 for the Nationals. The fielding and batting of the Nationals was not up to the mark of either of their friends in Philadelphia, while the Unions played exceedingly well. A sumptuous entertainment was provided for their guests by the members of the Union Club, and the day's sport was appropriately closed by patriotic speeches and songs. The score is as follows:

NATIONAL.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Parker, 2d b	1	2	Martin, 2d b	4	1
Berthrong, c	3	1	Acrams, r. f	3	3
Smith, s. s	3	1	Smith, 1st b	1	4
Wiliams, p	2	1	Harriged, s. s	1	4
Fox, 3d b	2	1	Pabor, p	1	3
Hodges, 1st b	3	0	Birdsall, c	2	3
McLean, r. f	1	2	Hudson, l. f	2	2
Studley, l. f	1	2	Ketchum, 3d b	2	2
Vrell, c. f	3	2	Austin, c. f	5	0
Total	21	8	Total	21	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
National	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	—8
Union	6	0	2	3	4	1	6	—22

Umpire—Mr. DAKIN, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MORRISON and AMER.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Flyballs—Fationals, 5; Unions, 4.

To-day the Nationals are the guests of the Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, and this afternoon they will play a friendly game together at the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford.

ACTIVE VS. ENTERPRISE.

The return game between these Clubs was played at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, which resulted in the success of the Actives in an exciting game of ten innings. We give the score below.

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	Outs.	Runs.
Ebbitts, 2d b	3	5	Murtha, r. f	4	1
Vanderwaken, c. f	4	2	Edwards, s. s	4	2
Stockman, s. s	3	4	Leland, c. f	4	2
Hatfield, c	4	3	Cook, l. f	5	2
Morand, 3d b	3	4	Jewell, 2d b	4	2
Rogers, l. f	4	3	Cornwell, 3d b	4	3
Collins, 1st b	0	5	Hall, 1st b	2	4
Hibbard, r. f	4	2	O'Neill, c	3	4
Walker, p	5	1	Pinkham, p	0	6
Total	30	29	Total	30	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Active	4	7	4	0	0	3	1	1	3	6	—29
Enterprise	0	1	3	2	4	4	4	0	5	3	—26

Umpire—Mr. CHAPMAN, of the Atlantics.
Fly-catches—Active, 14; Enterprise, 14.
Scorers—Messrs. HALLECK and CUMMINGS.

ECKFORD VS. M. M. VANDYKE SOCIAL.

The game between these clubs, which took place yesterday at the Union Grounds, was won by the Eckfords. Score, 60 to 5.

SURPRISE, OF WEST FARMS, VS. MOHAWK, OF BROOKLYN.

A game of base ball was played at West Farms yesterday between these clubs, in which the Surprise Club were successful by a score of 24 to 20.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BRIDGEPORT HOSE.—The New-York Firemen's Association will to-day receive Bridgeport Hose Company No. 6, on their return from an excursion up the Hudson River. The Firemen's Association, of which Mr. HENRY WILSON is President, displayed the Second Fire Zouaves' tattered banner, yesterday, from their headquarters, Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, and illuminated in the evening.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—MICHAEL HOGAN, of No. 38 Pitt-street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Stanton-street on Tuesday evening. The body was recovered, and an inquest held by Coroner WILDEY.

Could Not Keep House Without It.

Mrs. PERSIS S. BLACK, of Paris Hill, Me., writes: "I have had it five years, and done all the sewing for my family; and now I feel that I could not keep house a week without it." J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of South New Berlin, N. Y., writes: "It suits us in every way. We really feel that we could not keep house without it." A. YANCEY, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, writes: "Have used one of your machines (Willcox & Gibbs) in our family for three years. It has paid for itself several times over. We would not know how to keep house without it."—Advertisement.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Distinguishing Criterion of Exquisite Taste and High Fashion, in the leading circles of society, is the adoption of PHALON & SON'S extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" as a perfume for the handkerchief. The evanescent Parisian scents are no longer in vogue.

Palpitation of the Heart is at Once subdued by the great vegetable sedative, nervine and tonic, BIOKRENE. For persons of a nervous temperament and feeble constitution it is the only help. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st. Sold by all druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and, if commenced early, keeps the house clear all Summer.

Look out for imitations. Get DUTCHER'S only.

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations."—BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS and COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, &c.—*Boston Journal.*

A Wonderful Thing.

HAYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE changes Gray Hair to lustrous Black or Brown in a single night. No wash, no stain, no crock, no trouble. Does not Dye, but Restores. Sold by all Druggists, and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per Hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Indigestion, with its thousand ills, can be relieved and cured by MARSDENS SANATIVE PILLS. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

Saratoga Springs.

Another attraction has been added to this celebrated watering place. BROOKS, of No. 575 Broadway, has opened a new and splendid BOOT and SHOE STORE directly under the Union Hotel, where all visitors who wish to replenish this important part of their wardrobe can find every variety from a tiny infant's Slipper to the latest kind of Riding Boot.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Cushing's Bellognon, for Corns and BUNIONS.—In its nature innocent, in its properties radically curative, and is prepared for immediate application. Sold by all druggists. F. C. WELLS & CO., wholesale agents.

Another Cure.—A lady who had kept her bed for ten months has been restored to perfect health by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures, without pain or inconvenience: worst cases solicited. Call and see.
HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 19 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Children's Carriages, Baby-tenders, swings, invalid propellers and toys, removed to No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon New Family Sewing-MACHINE.—Agents Wanted.—One machine free of charge. Send for circular. No. 581 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Aunt Sally, Croquet, &c., at Kirby & CO.'S, No. 633 Broadway. Orders by mail. Send for Catalogue.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe's Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Removal.—Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. D. S. COVERT & CO., 543 Broadway.

DIED.

CORTELYOU.—On Tuesday evening, July 3, IDA, wife of Dr. L. V. Cortelyou, and only remaining child of Dr. John F. and Sarah Tuttle, aged 20 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place at her father's country residence in Rye, on Friday, July 6, at 11 A. M. precisely.

EARL.—On Wednesday, July 4, WILLIAM EARL, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Lodge No. 208, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, July 4, WILLIAM HENRY, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Clifton-place, Bergen, N. J., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, July 4, Mr. SAMUEL G. SMITH, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 10 Madison-square, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, July 3, DAVID A. SMITH, of Orange, N. J., in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother, H. M. Smith, No. 4 Commerce-st., in this City, this (Thursday) evening, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, and at St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Friday, the 6th inst., at 10 A. M.

TURNURE.—At Nyack, on Monday, July 2, LIZZIE M., daughter of John and Susan E. Turnure, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. T. S. Tallman, on Thursday at 12 M. Hudson River Railroad leaves 30th-st. at 10 A. M. for Tarrytown, connecting with the Nyack ferry, where carriages will be in waiting; returning at 2:30 P. M.

WHITBECK.—On Tuesday, July 3, after a short illness, HARRIET S., wife of William A. Whitbeck, and daughter of Abraham Voorhis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Manhattanville, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad, corner of 125th-st. and 8th-av., to convey the friends to the Church.

WRIGHT.—At White Plains, on Tuesday morning, July 3, after a short illness, in the 14th year of his age, BENJAMIN D., second son of William and Angelina Wright.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, at White Plains, on Friday at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. H. Saulnier, the Acting Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of the death, on the 30th day of May, 1866, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of LOUIS L. MOREAU, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and late a resident of the City of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

SEWING-MACHINES EXCHANGED, FOR sale and rent. Positively the only place in the City where you can find all kinds of sewing machines, and where you can exchange, without extra charge, if not satisfied. SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.; pipes cut to order, boiled and repaired.

HAWKINS ZOUAVES.—1 VOL. 12MO, $1 85.
C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ASSETS OVER $16,000,000.

To meet the choice of such present or future members as may prefer to have the amount insured paid in instalments to their widows or heirs, rather than in one sum, this Company is prepared to insert in its policies a clause agreeing that in lieu of the payment of the policy and profits in one sum, an equitable amount, to be determined by the Company, may be paid annually or semi-annually for any specified number of years (say from five to twenty-five years.)

EXAMPLE.—Suppose a policy of $10,000, with additions amounting to $5,000 more, should become payable by reason of the death of the person insured, the Company, in lieu of the payment of $15,000 in one sum, would be able to give (assuming interest as realized in the past) an annuity for ten years of over $2,000 per annum, or for twenty years an annuity of over $1,200 per annum.

This form of annuity will remove the anxiety which may exist in the minds of some policy-holders lest the future provision they have made for their families should be ineffectual or transitory in its duration, either through unsafe investments, unwise expenditure, or other uncertainties incidental to contingent trusts.

It is not only free from the ordinary dangers of investment, but its punctual and full payment is secured by the LARGE AND SOLID CASH RESOURCES and good faith of this institution, which, thus, to a certain extent, becomes the GUARDIAN OR TRUSTEE of the survivors. Hence the provision may be considered, humanly speaking, beyond any adverse contingency.

All such deferred payments or annuities will share equitably in the profits or dividends of the Company.

This Company also issues SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITIES, which provide for survivors during the whole period of life, and DEFERRED ANNUITIES, by which individuals may provide for themselves in advanced age.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, June, 1866.

The subscribers will give prompt attention to all matters pertaining to their agency department.

For the accommodation of residents in the upper wards of the City, the office hours for general business and medical examinations, at No. 896 Broadway, will be from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M., from and after July 9.

RHODES & LITTLE,
General Agents in New-York City of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,
Nos. 157 and 896 Broadway.

CONGRESS AND EMPIRE WATERS

Are used with the greatest success in the treatment of dyspepsia, scrofula, constipation, cutaneous diseases, gout and rheumatism, and with decided advantage in pulmonary complaints.

Diabetes, gravel, and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder, find an effective remedy in

COLUMBIAN WATER,

which is, also, especially excellent in diseases

PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

These waters being

PURE, NATURAL, UNADULTERATED,

may be taken with a safety which no

ARTIFICIAL PREPARATION

can rival. Their flavor and effects are alike pleasant. They impart a freshness and beauty to the complexion which can only be retained when the system is free from obstructions. Their persevering use will almost invariably restore health and vigor.

For sale by all Druggists—at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS' SONS, Proprietors,
No. 92 Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. HULSE'S PROTECTOR FROM CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

APPROVED BY THE PHYSICIANS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

We, the undersigned, now wearing Dr. Hulse's Protector from CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, and other Summer complaints, feel full confidence in its efficacy, and recommend ALL to wear it during the hot weather.

In some cases the pad was not put on until the persons were prostrated by cholera morbus and a diarrhœa, and the cure was marked and speedy. With ordinary care, any one may feel safe while wearing the Protector.

J. J. Harrison, No. 39 Pike-st., New-York.
George B. Stetson, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York.
A. C. Smith, 69 Pearl and 129 West 42d-st., New-York.
Charles Hannahs, No. 59 Pearl-st., New-York.
N. Stetson, Jr., No. 64 Madison-av., New-York.
Seymour Burrell, Henry-st., Brooklyn.
J. Cox Hill, No. 12 Albany-st., New-York.
Augustine E. Platt, No. 21 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.
William Howard, Jr., Captain yacht *Alarms*.
And numerous others.
For sale by all druggists.
HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Agents.
J. V. HULSE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

WM. GALE, JR.,
LATE
WM. GALE & SON,
At No. 590 BROADWAY, (temporarily,) Metropolitan Hotel,
MANUFACTURER OF
STERLING SILVER WARE,
AND DEALER IN
FINE PLATED WARES,
Is now receiving a fine assortment of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S PLATED WARE.

A new and superior article, excelling in quality and fineness of finish any plated ware ever before offered either of home or foreign manufacture.

W. G., JR., will occupy the store Nos. 572 and 574 BROADWAY, Metropolitan Hotel, about Aug. 1.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS, AND
SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IS A PREVENTIVE
AGAINST
ASIATIC CHOLERA,
WILL CURE
ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.

RAPIDLY CURES
All Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, Sore Throat, Asthma, Diphtheria, Nervous Headache.
WHEREVER PAIN EXISTS
Apply the READY RELIEF. It will afford immediate ease and a quick cure.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $16 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $6 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 22 East 23d-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S
LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
No. 555 BROADWAY,
New-York.
Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.
Open for breakfast at 6 o'clock every morning.

WINTER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SAW-MILL, and appurtenances, with Lane's Patent Set and Feed Works.

The Brooklyn Saw-mill Company write, May 5, 1866: "We have in use Winter's Mill, with Lane's Patent and Emerson's Independent Tooth-Saw, and regard them superior to any other in use, and among the greatest improvements of the age."
Pamphlets furnished.
WINTER & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

MISS ELLA VANWIE WILL GIVE A grand seance of spirit power THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 814 Broadway. No strangers admitted without a lady. Intelligent people only are invited. Tickets 50 cents each. Come judge for yourselves if this be an imposition.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee and Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Cases—The Decree of a Court of Equity Annulling a Contract between Co-defendants, as Against Plaintiff, will not be Construed to Affect its Obligations as between the Co-defendants, except in a Case Properly Presenting all their Claims.

Graham et al., Appellants vs. *La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company et al., and Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, Appellants* vs. *Selah Chamberlain.*—These are appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, the principal facts in which appear in the opinion below. By the Court, Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivering the opinion:

These two appeals have been properly argued together. They present the same controlling question to be decided upon the same facts and principles. That question is, Were the lease made to Chamberlain and the judgment confessed in his favor by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in 1857, annulled as between the parties to the lease and judgment by the decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin at the January term, 1859, or only as against Cleveland, the judgment creditor, in whose suit against the Company and Chamberlain the decree was rendered? Some other questions are presented by the records, but they are comparatively unimportant. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, which we will call the Minnesota company, succeeded in 1860, through the purchase of Barnes for their benefit, and through their subsequent organization as a railroad company in order to take and manage the property acquired by that purchase, to all the property, franchises, and rights of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Company, which we will call the La Crosse Company, subject, however, to prior incumbrances. Three years before, in September, 1857, the La Crosse Company, whose road was not then completed, entered into articles of agreement with Chamberlain, for the double purpose of insuring its completion and securing to him a large debt, alleged to be due from the company. By this contract the road was leased to Chamberlain, in consideration that he would apply the income to the operation and extension of the road, to the payment of interest on debts of the Company, and to the payment of Chamberlain's own debt, on satisfaction of which, either by application of the income or otherwise, the road was to be restored to the company. After the execution of this contract, and in the following month, the Company confessed a judgment in his favor of $629,069 72. Afterwards, and in the same month, Cleveland recovered a judgment against the Company for $111,700 71. To enforce the satisfaction of this judgment, by sale of the road and other property of the La Crosse Company, Cleveland filed his bill against that Company and Chamberlain, with whom were joined some other defendants. In this bill, according to the account given of it by the complainants in the cases now before us, Cleveland insisted that the lease to Chamberlain, and the judgment confessed in his favor, were without consideration and in fraud of creditors, and that they hindered the collection of his judgment, and he prayed that they might be declared void. The La Crosse Company and Chamberlain answered, denying all fraud, and Cleveland took issue by replication. The Court found against the respondents, and decreed that the article of agreement between the La Crosse Company and Chamberlain "be and hereby is vacated, annulled and made void, so that the same shall not be of any force and effect whatever," and that "the judgment and all executions and proceeding thereon be and hereby are vacated, annulled, made void and set aside, so that the same shall have no effect whatever." The decree also enjoined Chamberlain from "controlling or meddling with the railroad or anything belonging to it under the article of agreement." The Minnesota Company, by their bill now under review, allege that by this decree the agreement and the confessed judgment were made, absolutely void, not only against Cleveland, the judgment creditor, but also as between Chamberlain and the La Crosse Company, and that Chamberlain, having purchased the Cleveland judgment, remained in possession of the road, notwithstanding this decree, receiving large sums of money, amounting altogether to more than $200,000, for which he is bound to account. They pray, therefore, that Chamberlain be ordered to apply to the payment of the Cleveland judgment, from the money so received, a sum sufficient for that purpose; that he be ordered to account; that he be credited with the sum applied to the Cleveland judgment; that the balance be ascertained; that the Cleveland judgment be ordered to be canceled; and that the ascertained balance, if against Chamberlain, be paid to the Minnesota Company, or, if in his favor, by the Minnesota Company to him. They also pray further relief. It was the manifest intention of the Minnesota Company to seek a decree in this suit only upon hypothesis of the nullity of the Cleveland judgment, and the prayer for particular relief was framed accordingly. We are also informed by the counsel for the Minnesota company and for Graham and Scott, as well as by the counsel for Chamberlain, that there is now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin a suit, brought by the company against Chamberlain, for the direct object of setting aside the contract between Chamberlain and the La Crosse company. In disposing of the cause before us, therefore, we shall not inquire whether that contract was or was not one which the La Crosse company could legally make, nor whether the contract and the judgment were or were not in law void absolutely or as against creditors only. These matters may be better and more regularly investigated and passed upon in the cause now before the Circuit Court, and, if necessary, upon appeal from the decree in that cause. At present we shall only inquire into the effect of the decree of the District Court upon the article of agreement and the judgment which it declared to be void. We have seen already that, according to the allegation of the Minnesota Company, in their bill now before us, the issue between Cleveland, the complainant, and the La Crosse Company and Chamberlain, the respondents in the cause in which that decree was made, was upon the question whether the agreement and judgment were or were not void as against Cleveland and his judgment. The decree was evidently intended to determine that issue. It was, as evidently, not intended to determine the question whether the making of the agreement was beyond the corporate powers of the La Crosse Company, for there are no terms which affirm its inherent invalidity without regard to intent. It is our duty to construe the decree with reference to the issue it was meant to decide. Its words are very broad and very emphatic; but we cannot say that they were intended by the district Court to have any greater effect than to avoid and set aside, as against Cleveland, the agreement and the judgment impeached by his bill. We think, on the contrary, that a decree having such an effect could not have been properly rendered upon the pleadings and issue in that cause. Neither the La Crosse Company nor Chamberlain sought to avoid the agreement or the judgment, nor asked any relief whatever as against each other. Indeed, the case shows that both regarded the agreement and the judgment as essential to their respective interests. We cannot ascribe to any Court an intention, by a decree on such pleadings, to annul such an arrangement as between the parties to it, nor could we approve such action even were the intent clear beyond question. No question was made between Chamberlain and the La Crosse Company, nor could any question arise between them of any such nature as that between those parties and Cleveland, nor could they be required, in a suit prosecuted by Cleveland to enforce satisfaction of his judgment by setting aside their arrangement as void against creditors, to submit that arrangement, as between themselves, to the action of the Court. It is true that it is the constant practice of Courts of equity to decree between codefendants upon proper proofs, and under pleadings between plaintiffs and defendants, which bring the respective claims and rights of such codefendants between themselves under judicial cognizance. In the case of Farquharson *vs.* Seton, 5 Russell, 45, the pleadings showed that Farquharson, as a codefendant with Seton in another suit, had, by answer, set up the same case against him that he afterward set up by bill. In the former suit the decree had been against Farquharson, and he afterward sought to renew the litigation by an original proceeding, and it was held properly that the former decree, though between codefendants, was a bar. So in the case of *Chamley* vs. *Lord Dunsany*, 2 Schoales and Lefroy, 718, the general litigation was for the settling and marshaling of incumbrances, and it was held that where a case was made out between defendants, by evidence arising from pleadings and proofs between plaintiffs and defendants, a Court of Equity was entitled to make a decree between the defendants. In this case the decree was between defendants who asserted adverse interests in the encumbered estate. But neither of these cases assert the doctrine maintained here for the appellants, that a Court of Equity may decree between defendants when neither pleadings nor proofs show any controversy or adverse interest between them. Nor have we been referred to any case which does assert that doctrine. We think, therefore, that the decree of the District Court in the case of Cleveland against the La Crosse Company and Chamberlain must be regarded as having made void the arrangement between the Company and Chamberlain only as against the judgment creditor, Cleveland, and not as having determined anything between those parties. Nor do we intend here to determine anything as between them. We leave all questions concerning the validity of Chamberlain's judgment and its lien on the railroad, or touching the validity of the articles of agreement between Chamberlain and the La Crosse Company, or relating to the rights of parties in or to Chamberlain's receipts under that agreement, to be investigated and determined in the suit now pending in the Circuit Court. Nor do we understand the decrees dismissing the bills in the two cases before us as determining anything on either of these points, but only as determining that the Cleveland decree adjudged nothing between Chamberlain and the La Crosse Company, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as evidence of the annulment of the contract between them in another suit, where the validity of the contract is directly in controversy. In one of the cases before us, (that of Graham and Scott vs. The La Crosse Company and Chamberlain,) there are averments in the bill which would require an answer if the general structure and the special prayer of the bill and the absence of a general prayer did not show that in this case, as in the case of the Minnesota Company, the real object of the suit was to establish the Cleveland decree as an absolute bar to the assertion by Chamberlain of any right whatever under his agreement and judgment. We do not think it such a bar, and therefore, without prejudice to any suit, which is now pending, or may be hereafter brought, to determine any other controversy of the La Crosse Company, or its creditors, or of its successors in right or interest, we shall affirm the decrees of the Circuit Court in the two cases now before us by appeal.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 7, 18, 27, 40, 45, 56, 65, 69, 74, 75. The general call commences at No. 76.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice MONELL.—During the Summer vacation this branch will be held from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

COMMON PLEAS, CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM, will be held during the month of July by Judge BRADY.

The Question of Emigration to Brazil.

LETTER FROM PROF. AGASSIZ.

The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* publishes the following:

AT SEA OFF THE ISLAND OF GAIVOTAS, March 27, 1866.

MY DEAR FRIEND: At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding foreign emigration into Brazil. Before entering upon such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanation of my views on this subject, allow me to make some reflections on emigration in general, and to point out certain distinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appreciation of the question. In this day emigration is not what it was twenty years ago. Then the emigrant was generally a political refugee flying, he and his, from a more or less oppressive civil persecution. What he sought was a safe asylum and protection. His *country* was still the land where he was born.

To-day emigration is more voluntary and more deliberate. The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his lot and to associate himself with the destinies of a new world. What he seeks is a new country offering him advantages superior to those he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as mercenary is generally to do him an injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fully recognized the tide of emigration under all forms has poured towards her shores. With this order of things, a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the new comer will hope in vain to attract a numerous emigration; in my judgment Brazil would deceive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of speedy progress in an active and intelligent emigration, without having previously abolished restrictions which still weigh heavily upon the stranger who comes to establish himself upon her soil. Let no one delude himself in this respect; that which the emigrant seeks is that which generally is least easily conceded; absolute equality with the inhabitant of older date and even with the descendant of the oldest races.

I would add further that I have observed in Brazil certain administrative customs, principally touching the acquisition of real estate and the intervention of authority in the affairs of private individuals, which, until they are fundamentally modified, must remain an invincible obstacle to emigration on a large scale. I allude especially to the delays and formalities attending the entrance into possession, or practical occupation of land, and which, in the eyes of a stranger, are tantamount to his complete exclusion. The emigrant ought to be able to take possession of the ground between to-day and to-morrow, for he rarely has the means of waiting. True political wisdom should rather stimulate him to establish himself upon any territory not yet occupied, guaranteeing to him a right to any improvements he may make even upon soil which does not yet belong to him.

Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in the country, feels the necessity of the support and counsels, direct or indirect, of the public administration in his private affairs; but I do know positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered tutelage; still more when this tutelage takes the form occasionally of petty tyranny. He generally leaves his own country to escape from this very thing, and will certainly not choose as the land of his adoption one where it would pursue him even unto his private transactions.

The opening of the Amazons will no doubt bring to its borders a number of industrious and enterprising men; but a great emigration such as rapidly augments a population will never gather there as long as the order of things exists which I have observed in the provinces of Para and Amazonas. And yet I have pleasure in repeating that, whatever may be said to the contrary even in Brazil, I know no country in the world richer, more attractive, more fertile, more salubrious, more fit to be the focus of a numerous population, than this magnificent valley of the Amazonas.

I am, &c., LOUIS AGASSIZ.

Commerce of Baltimore—Exports and Imports, Immigration, &c.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 2.

There has been more than usual activity in the commerce of Baltimore during the month of June just ended. The arrivals from foreign ports numbered 61, viz., 3 steamships, 8 ships, 13 barks, 27 brigs and 10 schooners. Of these, 31 were under the American flag, 19 British, 7 Bremen, 1 Italian, 1 Hamburg, 1 Prussian and 1 Norwegian. Included in the foreign arrivals were 38 vessels ladened with sugar and molasses, bringing an aggregate of 9,463 hogsheads, 3,917 boxes, 4,803 barrels and 288 tierces sugar, and 1,057 hogsheads, 18 barrels, 89 tierces; 159 casks and 571 puncheons molasses. Of these, 15 were from Cuba, with 3,348 hogsheads, 3,917 boxes, 513 barrels and 108 tierces sugar, and 883 hogsheads and 89 tierces molasses; 14 were from Porto Rico, with 4,681 hogsheads and 891 barrels sugar, and 134 hogsheads and 159 casks molasses; 6 were from Demarara, with 1,125 hogsheads, 1,364 barrels and 85 tierces sugar, and 98 puncheons molasses; 2 were from Port Spain, with 190 hogsheads, 35 barrels and 81 tierces sugar, and 18 barrels and 473 puncheons molasses; and 1 from Barbadoes, with 119 hogsheads and 19 tierces sugar and 40 hogsheads molasses. The receipts of coffee were 7,733 bags from Rio de Janeiro, 350 bags from Rotterdam, and 211 bags from Bremen. Several of the arrivals were from Liverpool and Bremen, with large assorted cargoes, some two or three with cargoes of fresh fruit from the Mediterranean and the Bahamas, and the balance were from the guano islands and British Provinces.

The foreign clearances during the month numbered 46, viz.: 4 steamships, 4 ships, 13 barks, 15 brigs and 10 schooners. Of these 19 were under the American flag, 15 British, 3 Italian, 2 Prussian, 2 Hanoverian, 2 Bremen, 1 Hamburg, 1 Holland, and 1 Norwegian. The destinations of these vessels were 5 to Rio de Janeiro, 5 to Cuba, 4 to Porto Rico, 5 to the British West Indies, 4 to England, 4 to Demarara, 5 to Nova Scotia, 2 to Amsterdam, 2 to Nassau, N. P., and one each to Bremen, Hamburg, Ireland, Antwerp, Havre, Quebec, Rotterdam, Bordeaux and Barbadoes. The principal articles exported by these vessels were 14,074 barrels flour, 1,761 barrels corn meal, 97,903 bushels corn, 5,326 hogsheads tobacco, 2,235 barrels resin, 511 bags bark, 303,174 gallons petroleum, 15,000 gallons kerosene, and 2,700 gallons coal oil. Besides the above, there have been large shipments of provisions, lumber, staves, heading, &c., to Cuba, Porto Rico, and other ports. The total value of articles exported to foreign ports during the month may be safely set down as but little short of $1,000,000.

The receipts of Southern staples by sea, with the exception of naval stores, have been rather light during the month. Of cotton, the receipts amounted to 1,540 bales, of which 795 bales were from Savannah, 364 bales from Norfolk, 149 bales from Charleston, 151 bales from Wilmington, N. C., 58 bales from other North Carolina ports, and 24 bales from Richmond. Of naval stores there were received 3,350 barrels resin and 650 barrels turpentine from Wilmington, N. C.; 543 barrels resin, 310 barrels turpentine and 103 barrels tar from other North Carolina ports; 472 barrels resin, 225 barrels tar and 59 barrels turpenaine from Norfolk, and 25 barrels resin from Petersburgh. Of tobacco, the receipts were 1,187 packages and 140 hogsheads from Richmond, 146 cases and 25 hogsheads from New-Orleans, and 276 packages and 11 hogsheads from Norfolk. Beside the above there have been considerable receipts of wool, feathers, shingles, lumber, &c.

The arrivals of immigrants from Europe during the month numbered 2,151, viz.: By the steamship *Carroll*, from Liverpool, 160; by the ship *Admiral*, 319; *Johan Wilhelmina*, 406; *Friederich*, 353; *Industrie*, 339; *Gutenberg*, 300, and *Meridian*, 284—all from Bremen. All these passengers were landed in good health, there having been no serious case of sickness on board any of the vessels during the passage. The greater portion of these people were dispatched to the West immediately on their arrival by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while some few remain here, employed as agriculturists, &c. A number of the passengers that came over in the *Carroll*, from Liverpool, at once proceeded to the mineral regions of Maryland and Pennsylvania, where steady and remunerative employment awaited them.

Negroes in Georgia.

Hon. J. G. GIBSON, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Oglethorpe County, Ga., made these remarks:

"It is needless, gentlemen, for me to inform you that the rights of persons of color in our courts of law are not now so restricted as formerly, which is apparent from the second section of an act of our last Legislature, defining the term "person of color," and declaring the rights of such persons. Their rights of person and property under this act are placed upon the same footing with the white race. This is a regulation to which we are unaccustomed, and to which we and our ancestors have ever been conscienciously opposed; to prevent which—in the honest conviction that we were endeavoring to keep them in the sphere designated for them by nature's God—we have poured out our blood and treasure; but to quote from a very distinguished Georgian: "The case has been carried before the high Court of Appeals; both parties were ably represented; the issue has been decided by wager of battle; the judgment is against us; we have already paid an enormous bill of costs," and the law, to which we have just referred, is the result, and while it may require a large share of moral courage to enable us to withstand the incursions of prejudice, deeply instilled in our minds and hearts from our infancy by our fathers and our Bibles, it nevertheless becomes us, as a brave people with honor untarnished, to inforce, "without respect to persons," the laws which have been enacted at our own bidding by our own representatives. To this I am bound by my oath which you, by your suffrages, invited me to take upon myself and keep inviolate on my part. "Thou shalt not forswear thyself" is the rule that shall govern me in the discharge of my official duties.

The evidence of "persons of color," in the language of the statutes, "is admissible in all civil cases where a free person of color is a party, and in all civil cases where a free person of color is defendant or wherein the offense charged is a crime or misdemeanor against the person or property of a free person of color."

The Heggie Murder Case.

A correspondent of the Syracuse *Courier* gives the following account of the trial of Mrs. HEGGIE, at Cortland, for the murder of her two daughters: The parties resided in Tompkins County, and the trial was had in Cortland, for the reason that no jury could be found in the county where the alleged crime was committed. The murders were committed at Ithaca, some two years since. On Tuesday morning the prisoner, Mrs. HEGGIE, was brought into Court, a feeble, pale, haggard and tremulous woman, having been incarcerated for over two years. She is rather prepossessing in appearance, with a high, full forehead, blue eyes, and firm arched mouth. It appears that on the 15th of June, 1864, CHARLOTTE HEGGIE and MARY HEGGIE, two beautiful and highly accomplished daughters of ISAAC HEGGIE, were living at home with their father in Ithaca. Mrs. HEGGIE was the mother of fourteen children, was a pleasant woman, and of high nervous temperament, and of late years conceived the delusion that her two daughters were trying to usurp her household. Her home was her heaven, and her husband her pride, and the delusive usurpation operated so much upon her that she treated her daughters with disrespect, and their neglect of her and her husband's coolness to her, and his increasing attention to his children, drove Mrs. HEGGIE to desperation, which at times exhibited itself in the most cruel form. MARY died suddenly. No one suspected her then of being poisoned. A year after, CHARLOTTE died in the same manner, and from the fact that Mrs. HEGGIE purchased arsenic on Friday, Saturday and Monday, at three drug stores in Ithaca, during CHARLOTTE's illness, Mrs. HEGGIE was suspected and arrested after CHARLOTTE's death and burial. MARY was exhumed, and an analysis of chemists revealed arsenic in the stomachs of MARY and CHARLOTTE. Indignation ran so high against the prisoner in Tompkins County that a full jury could not be impanneled, and the venue was changed to Cortland. The case made against the prisoner was a strong circumstantial one. In the case of CHARLOTTE strong doubts were raised. Her liver was affected by disease sufficiently to cause death, while it is known that arsenic will only operate upon the stomach and bowels. Further, CHARLOTTE had just released a young man, at his request, from an engagement of marriage, and was melancholy over it. It was proved also that nearly all the family had purchased arsenic for one purpose or another, perhaps to "whiten" themselves, for "rats," or to feed each other, as there appeared to be an eternal dissension in the family in some way. Mrs. HEGGIE's ancestors were proved to have been deranged. Mr. HEGGIE was in Court but took no action, unless "on the sly," with the prosecution. A daughter, about 14 years old, sat near her mother, but looked at her scornfully. Mrs. HEGGIE's brother defends her, and his wife and other relatives manifested the greatest affection and tenderness for the prisoner. They believe her to be a wronged and neglected woman, and that, if she is guilty, insanity prompted her to commit the wicked deed. Mrs. HEGGIE was convicted by the Jury.

An Extraordinary Legacy.

From the Hartford Courant, June 27.

The fickleness of fortune is well illustrated in the experience of a worthy family in this city, who have suddenly found themselves raised from that condition in society where people are said to live "in moderate circumstances," to the highest pinnacle of wealth. The facts are these: Mrs. ELI WALKER, resident at No. 100 Maple-avenue, is a woman by English birth. Her husband (who is a machinist by trade) and herself have resided here a number of years, and have several children. It was reported some months ago that a large property valued at $35,000,000, had fallen to Mrs. WALLER's father, as a direct heir, and he being dead, that the whole amount belonged to her as his only child. Steps were at once taken to ascertain the truth of this report, and ex-Gov. T. H. SEYMOUR was employed to investigate. The result of his investigation is entirely favorable to Mrs. WALKER, documents having been received which will show beyond question that she will come in possession of this immense property, and she, together with her husband and children, will start for England next week to receive the golden egg. It is said that upon the full settlement of all matters connected with this extraordinary "streak of luck," Mrs. WALKER will return to Hartford and make her permanent residence here. Rumor has it that she will erect upon some eligible site a magnificent mansion, following the style of the grand villas and castles of Merry England, which shall excel in grandeur the most costly of American palaces. But the lady has not probably given any one permission to make such a statement. It is more reasonable to suppose that some gossipper, thrilled by the intelligence of the "windfall," has allowed his imagination to picture as Melnotte pictured to Pauline a fairy palace with marble halls by the Lake of Como. Yet it would not be surprising if the fortunate possessor of thirty-five millions in solid gold should desire to erect here, where years of toil have been expended to furnish a daily support, a mansion suitable to a life of luxury and ease, and creditable to the city which she adopted as a home. We congratulate Mrs. Walker and her family upon their good fortune. She will be, when in full possession of her property, the richest woman in the United States. But she is said to be a woman of good sense, and will not place herself beyond the reach of those who have been her friends during the years she has lived here; already we learn that it is her purpose to make one family at least, in whom she is interested, independent of want; and we shall probably be called upon hereafter to chronicle other charitable deeds which her generosity will prompt.

New Improvement in Firearms—Meigs' System of Breech-Loading Rifles.

From the Washington Star.

The great number of good breech-loading rifles heretofore produced would almost lead one to suppose that perfection had been reached, and that no new plan could be devised; but Capt. J. V. MEIGS, of this city, has devised a system which does away with many objections made to guns which have preceded his. He has rejected all levers or pieces to turn out, pull back, turn up or down, and has introduced a sliding guard principle, which renders it possible to load and unload the piece without increasing its size, or without half-cocking it, and with the hammer down. The exploded shell is extracted without changing the position of the hand which grasps the neck of the stock. He has produced a vertical motion of the breech-plug by a horizontal motion of the guard, and within the short space of one and three-eighths inches. We have seen this improvement on a Springfield rifle severely tested, by having its parts clogged with sand, and by its peculiar reciprocating movement clean itself with but a moment's loss of time. The same principle is now being applied by the inventor to a magazine gun capable of firing fifty shots before replenishing the magazine, and without taking down from the shoulder, with entire safety to the operator and security from danger of explosion by impact of cartridge in the magazine.

The weight of a gun so constructed, its magazine filled, will be less than the ordinary musket and cartridge-box.

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officers GORDON and NOLAN, of the Harbor Police, noticed the signal for assistance flying on the ship *Seminole*, which lay in the stream about sailing for New-York. On their arrival on board they found the first mate, Mr. BUSH, badly cut on the back of the head, but not dangerously injured; the second mate, Mr. NICHOLS, very dangerously stabbed in the abdomen; and the third mate, Mr. GARDINER, quite seriously but not fatally stabbed; while two sailors, C. J. PETERSON and JAMES BELL, *alias* Scotty, who are charged with doing the cutting, were badly bruised and cut about the head and on the hands by being beaten with clubs or belaying pins and hatchets. The wounded men were taken on board the United States war steamer *Saranac*, which lay near by, through the kindness of Acting Master WILLIAMS. Their wounds were dressed by Surgeon MACK, and the second and third mates, who were most severely injured, were sent to the Marine Hospital. The sailors, PETERSON and BELL, were arrested, and taken to the Calaboose, but no charge was preferred against them, as the result of the wounds given could not be known for a day or two. The officers report the affair as one of mutiny, without a single extenuating circumstance. On the other hand, the sailor PETERSON claims that he was forced into the difficulty, and only struck in self-defence. He came here as a sailor, a few days since, on the *Premier*, and BELL on the *Prima Donna*. BELL came on board on Friday, and PETERSON on Saturday morning, having shipped for New-York. PETERSON says he was hazed all day by the second mate, and struck, about noon, by the second and third mates, when he was fixing his things in his trunk in the forecastle. He was on deck forward when the final difficulty commenced, and says that the second mate came to him and told him to go down on his face on the deck, or he would kill him. NICHOLS advanced toward him with an iron pin, at which he drew a knife and told him to "drop it," which he did. PETERSON says he then turned to go to his duty, when NICHOLS sprang after him and dealt him a stunning blow with the pin, which he caught up again, felling him to the deck. He says he was so stunned by this blow that he only recollects dimly what took place afterward. He says he drew his knife with an idea of defending himself, and does not know who he hit or how he did it. BELL says that he saw one of the parties give PETERSON a slash with a hatchet in the back of the head, and ran to his relief, thinking that murder was being committed. BELL and PETERSON are not acquaintances.—*San Francisco Alta, June 5.*

A NEW MEDICINE FOR WORMS.—On Thursday or Friday last, a woman named KEARNEY, residing on Buffalo-street, came near putting an end to the existence of her child, a boy 11 years of age, by administering to him three "Pharaoh serpents' eggs" for worms, with which the child was afflicted. Mrs. KEARNEY, it appears, on the day mentioned, was engaged in cleaning house for a lady residing in Centre Park. In rummaging the house she discovered a box of the eggs, and reading "serpents" on the cover, she at once concluded that they were pills—medicine for worms—and she pocketed three of them. These she gave to the child, who soon commenced vomiting, throwing up blood, and was made very sick. The alarmed mother ran to the house where she had been working, and asked if there was poison in those "pills." She was told they contained deadly poison, and without another word she ran for Dr. SHIPMAN, who repaired to her house, and by promptly administering antidotes, it is believed has saved the child's life. It was very low last evening. It will be a great wonder if the child lives. Mrs. KEARNEY says she intended to tell the lady for whom she worked that she had taken three pills from a box in her bureau, but did not do so.—*Rochester Democrat, June 26.*

MACHINERY.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM—HICKS' PATENT DIRECT-ACTING RECIPROCATING PISTON DOUBLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Its advantages over other engine are:
Great reduction of friction and economy of steam.
Extreme simplicity of construction and operation.
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Requiring no protection from the weather.
Can be run at any velocity and in any position.
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More uniform and continuous motion.
The cylinders cannot get out of line.
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It saves 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction, number of parts and transportation.
Adapted to all purposes. For circulars address THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE 12¼X24 INCH CYLINDER horizontal stationary engine; variable cut off; Douglas' patent governor, nearly new; very economical; to be taken out to put in a larger one of same style. May be seen running at the works of the New-London Horse Nail Co., New-London, Conn.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT Doctress and Business Medium, has returned to her old office, No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., where she will again astonish all who visit her by telling names, describing friends, pointing out diseases, &c., that no one else has ever done. Ladies $1.

CHAPPELL'S PATENT TOILET GLASS, indispensable to every family, selling rapidly and admired by everybody. A few State rights of this valuable patent for sale low. Address G. CHAPPELL, Peekskill, N. Y.

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ROMAN LOAN.
AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.
To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by the Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.
Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.
The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.
From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.
It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.
No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.
Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.
Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.
Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866. JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.
The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK.
The subscribers beg to announce that they will issue, on THURSDAY, the 5th of July, a new and closely corrected volume of their REFERENCE BOOK.
This issue contains the names of over a quarter of a million of the merchants, traders and manufacturers of the United States, with an estimate of the capital of each, and an INDICATION OF THEIR GENERAL CREDIT STANDING.
Sample copies and terms of subscription made known at the head office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.
R. G. DUN & CO.
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, NEW-YORK, June 30.

OFFICE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, June 20, 1866.
$300,000 LOAN.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 14th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company's Office, 73 Broadway, New York, for $300,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company.
These bonds are issued in sums of $1,000 each, and are a part of a first mortgage debt of $791,000, and the only debt on the road of this Company of 118 miles in length. All other indebtedness is paid, or provided for by the deposit of United States securities.
For further information inquire at the office of the Union Trust Company. A. STONE, JR., Trustee.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, June 19, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at their office in Cincinnati on TUESDAY, the 17th of July, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to vote upon the question of an increase of the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the Board of Directors. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.
One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOHN O. MORE,
MATTHIAS CLARK,	MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD
CROWELL ADAMS,	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
ALFRED BARMORE,	GEORGE SCHMELZEL,
WILLIAM MOIR,	PETER R. CHRISTIE,
CHRISTOPHER GWYER,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
SIMON SHINDLER,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	JOHN L. HASBROUCK,
JAMES S. LEWIS,	THOMAS J. BLANCK,
SOLOMON BANTA,	ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
CHARLES F. HUNTER,	HENRY DAVID,
HENRY S. TERBELL,	J. G. BLAUVELT,
JAMES E. HEDGES,	PETER J. SCHULTZ,
CORNELIUS STEPHENS,	ALBERT MANN,
HENRY BRUNER,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
WILLIAM HERTZELL,	JOSEPH H. WOOD.
GEORGE WARNER,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on Friday, June the 22d inst., MATTHIAS CLARK was unanimously reëlected President.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company
Daniel D. T. Marshall, Wm. C. Martin,
Allen Monroe, E. P. Beach,
Charles E. Noble, G. M. Van Hosen,
Spencer K. Green, Thomas E. Stewart,
Darius Clark,
were elected Directors for the ensuing year.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, D. D. T. Marshall was elected President; Spencer K. Green, Vice-President; G. M. Van Hosen, Secretary; Wm. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Wm. H. Albertson, General Superintendent; and Darius Clark, Thos. E. Stewart, and E. P. Beach, Executive Committee.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary pro tem.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after Aug. 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866; and that thereafter such certificates *will cease to bear interest*, and will be paid on presentation to the Department, with interest only to said 15th of July.
H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals until the 12th instant, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $20,000, the whole or any part thereof, of the said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, ENtitled to certificates of "Profits" for the year 1861, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held on the 27th of June, Henry A. Oakley, Esq., was elected a Director and Vice-President of the Company.
SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the morning of Tuesday, July 10, proximo. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, due July 1, will be paid on the 2d, at the Hudson County National Bank of Jersey City. C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	106⅞	107	June, 7-30........	103⅛	103⅜
Coupon, '81	106⅞	107	July, 7-30........	103⅛	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	103½	103¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	104½	104¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	103½	103¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	103⅜	103⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅝	111⅛
10-40 Registered.	97⅛	97⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅝	110
10-40 Coupon.....	97¼	97½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅝	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅝
Gold............	153⅜	153⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
August, 7-30.....	103¼	103½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of first mortgage preferred bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons, and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due July 1, 1866, will be paid at our office, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 2d of July, less Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE July 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
BUFFALO CITY.
CHICAGO CITY MUNICIPAL.
CHICAGO CITY WATER LOAN.
ALBANY CITY.
SAVANNAH CITY.
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S R. R., Convertible.
MISSOURI STATE, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's R. R.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FOUR per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock out of the earnings of the past six months, and the same, less the Government tax, will be paid to the shareholders on the 3d day of July next, at the office of the company, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. on July 2, and will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th of July.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
37TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after 5th July next.
Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of 7th July.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, June 30, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared the usual semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 16.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of three ($3) dollars per share and the Government tax will be paid from the profits of the current half year, on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed to that date. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 5th inst.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed from June 23 until July 7 prox.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1866. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 26th day of June until the morning of July 5, 1866.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 9.
Transfer-books will be closed from June 30 to July 9.
By order of the Board.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of July next.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after June 30, instant. Until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders, free of United States tax, on MONDAY, July 2. The transfer-books will be closed till July 3.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government Tax; payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after July 2. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the thirty-first semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $500, and less and 5 per cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 16, the institution paying the Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.
On and after the 2d day of July a Dividend of 5 per cent., free from Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DAN'L V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2 1866.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, June 28, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., STONINGTON LINE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1866.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent., free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. Morgans' Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the second day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until the 2d prox mo.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 10th inst.
T. G. BROWN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent., free of United States tax, will be paid on and after Monday, 2d of July, the transfer book to remain closed from 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after the 2d of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. until July 2, 1866.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 9. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 C'TS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LEWIS, BOARDMAN & WHARTON expires this day by limitation.
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN S. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.,
General Partners.
S. FRAILEY SMITH,
Special Partner.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 238 and 240 Chestnut-st., under the style of LEWIS, WHARTON & CO.
HENRY LEWIS,
J. FRAILEY SMITH,
JOHN L. BOARDMAN,
GEO. W. WHARTON, Jr.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ZINN, DORRANCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEORGE W. DORRANCE and RALPH E. BUSH retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
GEO. W. DORRANCE,
RALPH E. BUSH,
GEO. W. DORRANCE, Jr.,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ZINN, ALDRICH & CO., for the continuance of the business of the late firm at the stores Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM G. ZINN,
HERMAN D. ALDRICH, Jr.,
JOHN H. BRADLEY,
THOMAS DARLING.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a General Banking and Commission Business in gold, stocks, bonds and Government securities, under the firm name of CUSHMAN & HURLBUT, at No. 54 Wall-st.
JAMES STEWART CUSHMAN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the name and style of H. W. BELCHER & CO., for the transaction of a general grocery and commission business, at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st.
HENRY W. BELCHER.
WM. G. DICKINSON.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

MR. EDWARD HARDISTY BECOMES a member of our firm from this date.
ODDIE & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

MEETINGS.

CITIZENS AND PROPERTY OWNERS above the Central Park are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Adriatic Hotel, corner 125th-st. and 8th-av., to sustain the veto of His Honor Mayor Hoffman, and protest against the construction or operation of a steam railroad through 125th and Manhattan sts., and unite in making effectual our opposition to the laying of rails for freight, cattle or hog trains in any street north of the Central Park, crossing the grand Boulevards.
Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman will preside, and able speakers address the meeting.
JAMES DAVIS,
DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
WM. H. HAMILTON,
WM. H. RAYNOR,
CHRISTIAN BRAND,
Committee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habit; best of City reference; she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house or to do chamberwork or sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 20 WANTS A SITUation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; is kind and obliging; and has the best of references from last place. Call at No. 308 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go to the country. For the same call at No. 81 West 32d-st. for two days.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—A lady desires a good situation for a girl who has lived with her as waitress and chambermaid, proving faithful and competent in every respect. Inquire for three days at No. 160 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a sober and industrious single man; can milk a cow, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Address A., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A PROTEStant, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address or apply at No. 120 West 48th-st, T. A.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference can be given. Call or address J. C., stable, No. 43 West 44th-st., or Station G, Post-office, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; good City references from his last employer. Address J. M., for two days, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN, a situation; can give the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address R. Cambley's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener or both, on a small place, by a respectable single Englishman; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION: NONE except those in want of a first-class man need apply. Address G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GOOD BOY.—A DOCTOR OR OTHER PERson desiring an honest, industrious boy, who is experienced in driving and attentive to the door-bell, and who can give good references, may apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., first house from 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY, A LAD OF 15 OR 16 YEARS of age, is wanted in the office of a wholesale hardware store; he must write a good hand; be accurate at figures, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, U. B. & CO., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN with the best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 54 William-st., between the hours of 11 and 3.

WANTED—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; must understand his business; colored preferred. Apply with reference at No. 360 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, about 15 years of age, who writes well and is well recommended. Address Box No. 6,749 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ORNAMENTAL JAPANNER. A steady situation for a competent man. Address WM. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

$2,500 TO $3,000 PER YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money.—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of food, of daily consumption in every family; can be made in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done. For full particulars address (with stamp inclosed for return) LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST $25 sewing-machines in the market; a liberal commission given; machines warranted as represented. For terms address SIBLEY & STOOPS, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

SALESMAN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES
INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.
7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that the annual lists, containing the assessments, valuations and enumerations, made and taken within this district, by the Assistant Assessors, for the year 1865, (including licenses expiring May 1, 1867,) will be open at this office for and during the space of *ten days* from the date hereof for examination, and that the Assessor will hear and determine during the space of *ten days* thereafter relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations contained in said annual lists, and said lists will be transmitted to the Collector within *ten days* after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals as aforesaid. *But no appeal will be allowed to any party duly assessed after the list has been transmitted to the Collector.*

And all appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid should be made in writing, and should specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a deduction is requested, and should state the ground or principle of error complained of. DAVID MILLER, Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, No. 563 BROADWAY, June 30, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act entitled "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said District, will remain open for the inspection of all persons for the space of ten days from the date hereof, and immediately thereafter for the space of five days, viz: from the 17th to the 17th of July, I will sit at my office, Nos. 21 and 23 Bible House, Astor-place, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuation, assessment or enumeration returned in said annual list.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of this District.

All appeals must be made in writing and state the particular cause, matter and thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEMENT of the Board of Councilmen are requested to meet on FRIDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, at Room No. 16 City Hall.
MILNER IMLAY,
JOHN STACOM,
MICHAEL HALLORAN,
Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SAFETY THE FIRST LAW.—The attention of railway companies and the traveling public is called to the CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE, the simplest, cheapest and most effective safeguard ever applied, giving the engineer, conductor and brakeman the power to arrest the momentum of every train within its length. The use of this safeguard is rapidly increasing. It is now on the entire line to Chicago and St. Louis via Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Chicago and Alton railroads. Manufactured by
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 15 Platt-st., New-York.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.
For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD WILL be paid by the undersigned on the apprehension and delivery of each of the following men, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, they being deserters from the Regular Army of the United States, and any person harboring either of the said deserters will be proceeded against according to the articles of war.

Philip Wesel; age, 32; height, 5 feet 5 inches; complexion, fair; eyes, blue; hair, sandy; born in Germany; occupation, farmer.

Jacob Adams; age, 37; height, 5 feet 11¼ inches; complexion, dark; eyes, blue; hair, dark; born in Germany; occupation, brewer.

Michael Quinn; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; complexion, light; eyes, blue; hair, sandy; born in Ireland; occupation, harness-maker.

John McDermott; age, 28; height, 5 feet 7 inches; complexion, dark; eyes, hazel; hair, black; born in New-York; occupation, farmer.

(Signed,) W. E. PRINCE, Major U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer.

NEW-YORK CITY, No. 206 BROADWAY, July 3, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor, No. 1 Park-place.

THE HONORARY, ASSOCIATE AND regular members of the "Clionian" and "Phrenocosmian" Societies of the "College of the City of New-York," are requested to attend a Prize Debate between the said Societies, at Dodworth Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, July 5, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of debate announced on opening the meeting.

PLATFORM SCALE FOR SALE CHEAP, weighs 3,000 pounds, at YOUNG & CO.'S store No. 179 Reade-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES' AND Gents' cast-off clothing for cash. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE....LAMARIE....SATURDAY, Aug. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELLIARD....Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE....Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE....Capt. ....Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 28.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, New-York.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA....SATURDAY, July 7
SCOTLAND....SATURDAY, July 14
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, July 21
DENMARK....SATURDAY, July 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $38 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River on THURSDAYS:

WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and
MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 25; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 3, 25; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 21; December 12.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, July 7.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, August 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADWELL, from New-York, August 11.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, July 7, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodation for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$85 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....July 7
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....July 14
ETNA....SATURDAY....July 21
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin....$90 | Steerage....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

BRITANNIA....SATURDAY, July 14
HIBERNIA....SATURDAY, July 28

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

TARIFA....WEDNESDAY, July 4.
TRIPOLI....WEDNESDAY, July 11.
ALLEPPO....WEDNESDAY, July 18.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 13 William-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, E. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, July 18, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The elegant side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, July 4, punctually at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.
JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 11, from the Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

Shippers are notified that we shall not be prepared to receive freight for this ship until the morning of the SIXTH OF JULY.

For further particulars inquire at our office, on Company's pier, and No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA.
will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

"PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS"
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS,
Is loading at Pier No. 11, North River. Sails THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills of lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded free of drayage by Cape Fear steamboat line. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
Agents at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah. WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
The first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 7.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail SATURDAY, July 7, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 7th, at 12 M.
For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
RALEIGH follows on the 19th.
Agents at New-Orleans: JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOLTON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—THE work of changing the gauge of the road has been completed, and trains are now running with their accustomed regularity.
S. SCHOCH, Assistant Superintendent.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7½ A. M.; on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents; freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. JULY.	LEAVE RED BANK. JULY.
Sunday, 1, at 7½ A. M.	Sunday, 1, at 5 P. M.
Monday, 2, at 7 A. M.	Monday, 2, at 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 3, at 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 3, at 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 4, at 8 A. M.	Wednesday, 4, at 12 M.
Thursday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Thursday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Friday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Friday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 7, at 12 M.	Saturday, 7, at 3½ P. M.
Sunday, 8, at 9 A. M.	Sunday, 8, at 3½ P. M.
Monday, 9, at 1 P. M.	Monday, 9, at 4½ P. M.

Cards in *The New-York Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies' druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and at Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr.'s, printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Friday, June	29,	4 P.M.	Friday, June	29,	7 A.M.
Saturday,	30,	4½ P.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½ A.M.
Sunday, July	1,	7½ A.M.	Saturday,	30,	7½ P.M.
Sunday,	1,	7 P.M.	Sunday, July	1,	3½ P.M.
Tuesday,	3,	8 A.M.	Monday,	2,	7 A.M.
Wednesday,	4,	8 A.M.	Tuesday,	3,	11½ A.M.
Thursday,	5,	9 A.M.	Wednesday,	4,	12½ P.M.
Friday,	6,	10 A.M.	Thursday,	5,	1 P.M.
Saturday,	7,	1 P.M.	Friday,	6,	2 P.M.
Sunday,	8,	9 A.M.	Saturday,	7,	4 P.M.
			Sunday,	8,	3½ P.M.

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time-tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit-store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $2; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 75 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, $1. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the N. Y. Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 75 cents.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS.—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal....$11 40
New-York to Saratoga....3 45
New-York to Syracuse....5 05
New-York to Rochester....6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls....8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, East River, (foot of Market-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—From Peck-slip, Pier No. 26 East River.—The steamer BALTIMORE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Returning leave Bridgeport daily at 2½ P. M., on arrival of the cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves every day:
Christopher-st.—9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Dey-st.—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st., (Pier No. 4)—10, 1, 4.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23 the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS
TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid low-pressure passenger steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and LAC LA BELLE will sail the following days, on grand pleasure excursions to the Upper Lakes, leaving Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., and Detroit the following day, at 10 P. M.:

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH,	LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING,
TUESDAY, July 10 and 24.	TUESDAY, July 3, 17 and 31.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7 and 21.	TUESDAY, Aug. 14 and 28.

Rooms can be secured for any of the trips, or further information obtained, by addressing
ROBERT HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens' West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 75 cents.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office Pier No. 19 North River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—A gentleman experienced in journalism and author of works commended by first-rate English reviews, desires to connect himself with an established and reputable publication, where his active services and a few thousands of capital may be profitably and permanently employed. Replies of an explicit character solicited; any such will receive prompt and confidential attention if addressed to CAXTON, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COMMISSION BUSINESS—A PERSON OF experience and position would like to put $75,000 to $100,000 capital into a well established domestic commission house, whose business could be extended by additional means. None but parties of the highest respectability need apply. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUFACTURING business, well established, staple goods, ready sale, large orders ahead, and profits large. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—A CHAMPAGNE factory. The oldest, best known, and best appointed. Easy terms. Address CHAMPAGNE, Box No. 3,762 Post-office.

PARTIES HAVING A LEGITIMATE established business, and desiring a partner with $1,000, are invited to address Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT COLESVILLE, N. J., on the Hackensack River, 1½ miles from Hackensack; good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting; about 11 miles from Chambers-st. depot, New-York; seven trains per day, with good convenience to and from the station; beautiful scenery, and healthy location. For reference and terms apply to G. BORSHARD, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., second floor, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES DESIRING board will find good accommodations, pleasantly located, within easy access of the City; a short drive from Long Branch. Good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MRS. F. READ'S, Goshen, Orange County; good board and accommodations; piazza well shaded; piano and dancing-room, swing, croquette, and five minutes' walk from the depot (Erie Railroad.) Terms $10 and $8 per week.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families wishing board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations, immediately, in the large farm-house of the late Charles Underhill; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—TWO large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board; house first-class, and situated one mile from the town of Orange, and a few minutes' walk from the Valley Station; stabling accommodations. Address, immediately, K., Box No. 169, Orange, N. J.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family of four or six can be accommodated for the Summer. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room No. 2, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN Lake, is now open. A few more families can find accommodations by early application. Address WALTER R. JONES.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KITTATINNY HOUSE.
AT THE DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.,
is now open. The buildings have been greatly enlarged and improved. Leave foot of Liberty-st. at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and arrive there at 1 P. M. and 8:45 P. M.
REFERENCES—William E. Dodge, George H. Brodhead, H. H. Leeds, E. A. Quintard, Thomas McElrath, Richard Raven. L. W. BRODHEAD, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell*, leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island, only a few moments' walk to the water; splendid sea bathing; fishing unexcelled; steamboats from Piers Nos. 38 and 43 East River, at 6 o'clock P. M., direct for the house; terms reasonable. M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.
THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEASHORE, ONE mile from Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st., 4 P. M.; returning 7 A. M. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, rowing, mineral springs. Board $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

THE CLINTON HOUSE, OF CLINTON Conn., R. P. SMITH, proprietor, will be open 1st of July for country boarders. Fishing and bathing privileges good.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 M. on SATURDAY, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery, at the Navy-yard, New-York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy-yard, New-York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amounts properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz.: Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.; Broadway, between 46th and 49th sts., and in 47th and 48th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.; Prince-st., between Mott-st. and the Bowery; 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Cliff-st., between Fulton and John sts.; Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Broome sts.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between Laight and Hubert sts.; and 6th-av., between 20th and 22d sts.

Specification for the work and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, the 12th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

1,300 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 20 inches internal diameter.
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
42 tons of Branch Pipes and other special castings.

Separate bids may be offered and will be received for the 20-inch pipe, or for the 12, 6 and 4-inch pipe, or for the special castings; but such bids must be either for the whole of the 20-inch pipe, or for the whole of all other pipe, or for the whole of the special castings.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 9, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements, in
Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to North River;
Second-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery;
Charles-street, from Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue;
Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenues;
Thirty-first-street, from Fifth and Sixth avenues;
Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues;
Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway;
Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street; and
Twenty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenues.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1866.

DRY GOODS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, (NEW STORE.)
Elegant French styles 25 per cent. less than regular prices for another week.
Mrs. GAYNOR attends personally at this upper store, and will be pleased to wait on ladies requiring particular orders.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

NO. 37 BOND-ST.—GOODS UNDER COST.—Imported rich cloaks from $30; imported rich bonnet from $8. Mmes. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., de Paris.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, SUNDOWNS AND TURBINS AT L. BINN'S millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Great bargains. Straw bonnets and hats at half-price—immense bargains. Hats and bonnets, $1, worth $3. Real lace bonnets, children's hats.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—SEVERAL soiled by removal from No. 450 Broadway, City Assembly Rooms, for sale cheap. 300 new carriages, several second-hand carriages, 1,000 sets harness.
C. WITTY, No. 628 Broadway.

A SPLENDID PHAETON, PARKER'S make, double and single harness, for sale cheap. Stable No. 60 East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., among the hills of Berkshire County, the APPLETON ESTATE, containing 75 acres of wood, meadow and arable land, beautifully located within the windings of the Housatonic, and bounded entirely by the river and road. It is in the immediate vicinity of many fine residences, and possesses rare attractions as a site for a first-class country seat. The outbuildings are new; the house is old and of little value. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about two and a half miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land under good state of cultivation; double mansion, with spacious grounds, tastefully laid out with shade trees, lawn, &c.; farmer's cottage, large barn and stables, carriage-houses, wagon-house, tool-house, ice-house (filled,) hennery, granary, cow stables, &c., &c.; large garden with choice varieties of vegetables, berries, fruits and flowers, grape arbors, &c.; orchards and fruit trees in full bearing; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm. The soil is well adapted for grazing, raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain. The horses, cattle, stock, farming utensils and growing crops will be sold with the place if applied for soon. Location unsurpassed for health, convenience and variety of scenery; society and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No 75 Warren-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE, AT YONKERS—A VERY DEsirable house, replete with every convenience, hot and cold water baths, gas and all the modern improvements, with an acre of land; well furnished, with fruit and shade trees; beautifully situated in the finest street in the village. For particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., to J. D. ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers, or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Situated in town of Greenburgh, 1½ miles west of Hart's Corners Station, on Harlem Railroad; 106 acres, in a fine state of cultivation; good buildings, good fruit, good water. Also, 30 acres adjoining, together or separate. Apply to AMOS MEAD, on the premises, or to B. MEAD, No. 170 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN YONKERS—A very desirable residence on Palisade-av., corner of Glenwood-av. The house, stable and grounds are in good order, and the garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Will be rented with furniture if desired. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 32 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately, for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET HOUSEKEEPERS, OR PERSONS going to housekeeping, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., and can pay by instalments, if preferred, at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE about two miles below Hyde Park Village; comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply for further particulars to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES, half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset depot. Apply to STEPHEN SCHENCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, NEAT, new cottage at Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway, 35 minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 7.

ENGLEWOOD.—A STONE HOUSE, WITH modern improvements and six acres of land, one mile from station, to rent or for sale; possession immediately. J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE.—THE OWNER CAN be seen for three days at No. 6 Catharine-st., 4th, 5th and 6th insts.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—SUMMER RESIDENCE—IN Springfield, Mass., a convenient house, in excellent order, well furnished, with stable, garden, fruit orchard, &c. Most delightfully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the Connecticut River. Will be rented for three or four months, (or longer if desired,) with about twenty-five acres of land attached to the same. Terms reasonable. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 Springfield, Mass., or H. M. BAKER, No. 71 West Broadway, New-York. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, L. I., A TWO-story house, containing nine rooms, pleasantly situated, with a small stable, near the cars that run to Fulton and Hamilton Ferries; rent to Nov. 1, $300, or to May 1, 1867, $400. Apply to J. CROOKER, Fort Hamilton, L. I.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—TO RENT FOR the season, a furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, situated on Lake-avenue. For particulars, address W. H. WALTON.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT COTtage on the north side of 80th-st., near 2d-av. Rent reasonable. Inquire of JOHN H. SILLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 395 Hudson-st.; a very desirable situation; store 80x20. Inquire of G. W. BOGERT, No. 27 6th-av.

ROOMS AND BEDROOMS TO LET—IN house No. 46 Hudson-st.; will be painted and papered for good tenants. Apply in the basement store.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—TO buy or rent, a moderate sized house or cottage; on the Heights preferred; immediate possession. Address, with full particulars and terms, CONVENIENCE, Box No. 105 Brooklyn *Eagle* Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A COAL AND WOOD yard, already established, or premises suitable for one, centrally located. Apply to ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,

About 600 bales and parts of bales of cotton, partly damaged by fresh water and saved from the fire at No. 9 South William-st.

Cotton in bales to be sold in front of store No. 112 Pearl-st. Immediately afterward, the loose cotton in Old and Coenties slips.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the very popular ten-mile mirror Panorama, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage charges.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 3, 1866.

BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJ.-GEN. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the East, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., a number of horses no longer required for Government use, viz:
1 Brown Stud (good size)
1 Black Mare, (good for breeding)
1 Bay Horse,
2 Gray Horses, (team)
2 Black Horses, (team)
2 Bay Horses, (team) and 1 Roan Horse.
Terms of sale—cash on delivery. For further particulars apply at the Barracks, or to the undersigned.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

NAVIGATION OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1866.

BY ORDER OF COMMODORE CHAS. H. BELL, commanding Navy-yard, New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at 12 M. on FRIDAY, July 6, at the Navigation Store-room, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a quantity of condemned NAVIGATION STORES, consisting in part of lamps, lanterns, bunting, rope, wire rope, &c. Also, at same time and place, a lot of kerosene lamps, wicks and chimneys, log slates, &c., in good condition. The articles can be seen and lists obtained on application to the Navigation Officer, at the Navy-yard, previous to the sale.
ED. P. NICHOLS, Commander and Navigation Officer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE—Pianos, mirrors, walnut, mahogany and painted marble-top chamber and dining-room sets; parlor suites, china, hatstands, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, refrigerators, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

SELLS ON THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the lease, stock, &c., fixtures of the first-class lager-beer saloon No. 145 Bowery; marble-top tables, oak cane-seat chairs, marble oyster box, fine walnut counter, English beer pump, 7 hogsheads of catsup, several cases superior brandy and wine.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 18,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
A romantic Military Drama entitled,
SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER,
in which the popular actor,
MR. C. W. CLARKE.
will appear, together with the
ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
To be seen at all hours the
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS,
Although inseparably joined their individual movements are easy and graceful. They are lively and vivacious, and are pronounced by all who have seen them as the
GREATEST CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD.
MAST. ALLEY TURNER, INFANT-DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
GIANTESS, FIVE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE from HONG KONG,
MAMMOTH OX "REUNION,"
largest ever exhibited in America.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MEXICAN HORNED-FROGS, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED INDIVIDUALS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Monday, July 9.—OPENING OF SUMMER SEASON.
G. L. FOX'S GRAND COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sheridan Corbyn....Manager.
THIRD WEEK
of the Wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
when will be presented for the first time in the Atlantic States, the extraordinary feat of equilibrium, called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
invented and executed by
MONS. ETIENNE BUISLAY.
First appearance here of the charming and accomplished danseuse and tight-rope performer,
SENORITA ROSITA.
First nights of the magnificent tableaux, entitled the
BATTLE OF THE AMAZONS,
THE WATCHERS AND THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS.
First appearance here of
MONS. HENRI AGOUST.
By universal desire, the Buislay Brothers will repeat their
THRILLING NIAGARA LEAP.
Wonderful feats on the
HORIZONTAL BARS AND THE GIANT SWING.
To conclude with the comic ballet pantomime entitled
WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY THE MICE WILL PLAY.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Signor G. CHIARINI....Director of Amusements
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
At 10½ A. M.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SECOND WEEK OF SUMMER SEASON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
SIGNOR G. CHIARINI'S SPANISH CIRCUS.
The marvelous Ethiopian Pupils,
BELEN and TEODORO CUBA,
in new and thrilling Bareback Equestrian Acts.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN,
the Dashing Bareback Rider, and the Great Troupe of Unequaled Artists in original and novel specialties, entirely new in this country.
Extraordinary displays of animal sagacity by
SIG. CHIARINI'S TRAINED HORSES and PONIES.
NEW ARTISTES AND NEW SENSATIONS.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ON SATURDAY TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 4½, EVENING AT 8.
Admission 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

FOR SALE.—RECIPE FOR THE CURE OF coughs and colds, (catarrhs,) rheumatism caused by damp or cold, and affections of the chest or lungs proceeding from the same causes. This is a perfectly new remedy, and is destined to take a very important place in the pharmacopoeia. It is a specific for catarrh and for rheumatism arising from cold. It will abrogate the present rough and cumbrous treatment of primary diseases of the lungs and of acute rheumatism; will effect marvels in pulmonary consumption, and, as a tonic, will work wonders. The whole scope of this new medicament remains yet to be developed. Also, a recipe for the cure of hemorrhoids (piles.) This remedy, which is unknown in Europe or America, is the best and most efficacious yet discovered for the cure of this afflicting malady. Address X. Z., Post-office, New-York.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. $5. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

DR. LARMONT; NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

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LAST WEEK BUT ONE,
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GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE, YOUNG AMERICA, &c.,
THURSDAY, July 5, last representation but one of the
GOLDEN EGG,
In which ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, &c., &c., appear. By request, the comic pantomime of the
SECRET MARRIAGE,
FRANCOIS RAVEL in the principal character. The grand ballet of LA FORTUNE, with SIGNORITA PITA, PRINCIPALS and FULL CORPS. YOUNG AMERICA ON THE TRAPEZE. TO-MORROW FRIDAY, an entirely new programme for FRANCOIS RAVEL'S ONLY BENEFIT. PONGO, THE ELOPEMENT, (first time in many years) ROBERT MACAIRE and OTHER ATTRACTIONS. SATURDAY EVENING FOUR VARIED ENTERTAINMENTS. MONDAY the GREAT PANTOMIME OF RAOUL.
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EVERY EVENING, will be presented, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, John Brougham's original, ab-original, erratic, operatic, semi-civilized and demi-savage extravaganza, in two acts, being a per-version of ye trewe and wonderfulle historie of ye renowned Princesse
PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
JOHN BROUGHAM as KING POWHATAN.
MISS EMILIE MELVILLE as POCAHONTAS.
MR. J. C. DUNN as CAPT. JOHN SMITH.
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Previous to the extravaganza will be presented, the comedy entitled
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THE NERVOUS MAN,
AND THE MAN OF NERVE.
McShane (a man of independence)....Mr. J. BROUGHAM
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FOURTH WEEK OF
THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Hibernian Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 5,
The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat....Mr. DAN BRYANT.
with song, "Paddy's the Boy," and an Irish reel.
Dan. O'Carolan....Mr. Chas. Fisher.
Judy O'Trot....Mrs. John Sefton.
To conclude with the great Bryant specialty, the successful adaptation by W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy....Mr. DAN BRYANT.
with song, "Finnigan's Wake," and an Irish jig.
Conah Rooney, with song....Miss Rosa Cooke.
FRIDAY—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
In rehearsal, Lover's famous drama,
RORY O'MORE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
John H. Selwyn....Acting Manager
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1866.
Second time of the dramatization of Miss Braddon's popular story,
AURORA FLOYD.
AURORA FLOYD.
Mrs. EMILY JORDAN....as....AURORA FLOYD
Miss KATE NEWTON....as....Lucy Floyd
Mrs. SAUNDERS....as....Mrs. Powell
Mrs. H. BLAND....as....Mrs. Archibald Floyd
FRANK LAWLER....as....John Mellish
GEORGE H. CLARKE....as....Capt. Talbot Bulstrode
A. W. FENNO....as....Archibald Floyd
S. WALLIS....as....Capt. Samuel Prodder
J. M. WARD....as....Steve Hargraves
J. E. WHITING....as....James Conyers
JAMES T. WARD....as....Matthew Harrison
C. H. ROCKWELL....as....Lieut Malden
E. T. SINCLAIR....as....Grimstone

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THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes. JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.
my 9-1aw10wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
j25-1aw6mTh*

STATIONERY.

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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Continued from First Page.

men who fought, not the men who talked; ask them if they trust the loyalty of the men they fought, vanquished and forgave, and, my life for it, from end to end of that glorious column of heroes will ring out "Aye, aye." Would to God it had been left to them—to the men who fought the quarrel out—to settle it, and I believe the "Union" would be whole to-day. But the Union must be. It cannot be prevented. It cannot be retarded. There is Union in the hearts of the people—North, South, East and West. They long for reconciliation. They desire the society of one another—trade and commerce with one another. It cannot be that they will much longer submit to the tricks, stratagems and manœuvres of faction that to enrich itself—retain power—would keep open, irritate and inflame the wounds of civil war, that only need time and peace to heal and be forgotten. For remember, time is running by—opportunities unused never return. Still the people of the South trust the people of the North and West. They still hope in their generosity—still hope in their just second thoughts—their calm common sense. Let not reconciliation—true, real reconciliation—be delayed until that confidence is gone and replaced by the sullen submission of disappointment and despair. I, too, trust in the people. They are often abused and misled, lied to by factious men and for factious ends. But it is by playing on their noble instincts and generous impulses they are betrayed.

> Misled by Fancy's meteor ray,
> By passion driven,
> But still the light that led astray
> Was light from Heaven.

Tell them but the truth—lay bare the deceit—show them that they are made the unconscious instruments of wrong, and they will be as quick to resent the treachery as to undo the mischief it has caused. Citizens of New-York, I don't speak now to Democrats alone, or to Republicans, many of the issues which divided us are settled, and need not divide us more. I speak to you now on a subject whereon we all must agree. Citizens of New-York, you are generous and charitable. Never men had more than you "a tear for pity and a hand open as day to melting charity." You are eager to relieve want and alleviate human misery all over the earth. Do you know—do you realize the fact that men and women, Americans, of the same language, faith, color as yourselves, your fellow-citizens in South Carolina, one of your sister States, are starving, dying for want of food? Will you not help them, too? You can help them—they don't ask money. All they ask for is justice—justice tempered with mercy. Give them that, they need no other help. Confidence will be restored. Capital will flow thither. The wreck and ruin of war will be repaired, and they will soon add to the wealth of the Republic instead of shaming it with their misery. It can never be well with New-York while it is ill with South Carolina or Tennessee. This alone is Union—Union, not in form and name alone, but in substance and reality, that no wrong can be inflicted on any State, or any city, or any man, from Maine to Florida, without all the States, all cities, all men, feeling the hurt and desiring to apply a remedy. This is real Union—all for each and each for all. Citizens, don't look at this from the low level of faction. "*Sursum corda.*" Ascend the higher eminence from which the wider and grander prospect may be obtained. There is danger for New-York when the rights of Tennessee are invaded. For by the same wrong by which Tennessee is excluded from representation—by the same wrong your own State may suffer if the exigencies of faction require that crime. During the civil war that is past many things were submitted to for which the alleged necessities of war were the only excuse. We saw the Constitution violated and the civil law set aside. We bore it for the sake of the Union, which we thought by such a sacrifices could be preserved. But now the war is over. The violations of the Constitution and the law continue, and the Union is not restored. Citizens, beware! The Republic is in danger! The historic danger of Republics! The Government has fallen from the hands of the many into the hands of the few. From the many who are apathetic, to the few who are energetic and bold. The idea of the Republic, the respect for the Constitution of our fathers, is fading out of men's hearts, and when that dies the Republic is lost indeed. For paper constitutions, declarations of independence, laws, are but paper—worthless, lifeless; mere delusions, mockeries and snares when they cease to express the instincts and longings of a free people. The concentration of power will go on till man, weary and sick of the worst of all bad governments, an irresponsible oligarchy, will go one step further and "fly from petty tyrants to the throne." Do you ever think, citizens, wherein the greatness of your Republic—this great Republic of Republics—really resides? In its wealth, trade, manufactures? Not so. There are nations in the old world richer, with larger commerce than ours. In its broad lands—its almost illimitable domain? No; Russia has millions of fertile acres to which no emigrant turns his steps; thousands day after day arrive on our shores. Is it in our schools, churches, palaces? In all these things there are other countries by which we are equaled or excelled. I'll tell where, and where alone, its greatness lies—the secret of its vitality, strength, hope and endurance. It is in its freedom. In this, that it has been and will be, if it so please God and the people, a free Democratic Republic. Lose that and all is lost. Better be shorn of its wealth—better it had never gained one rood of ground more than the thirteen original States—better it never manufactured a pound of cotton or a bar of iron—better we had no millionaires, no banks, no parks, no palaces—better now lose them all than lose that without which never could have been our heritage of freedom, our Constitution, our Democratic Republic. With this, all things are possible. Without this progress is progress toward ruin, and even the highest developments of wealth and civilization are but the unhealthy flush of premature decay. How can we stop? How halt on the road to ruin? Where can we find a guide? Retrace your steps. Take the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence for your guides, and you will still be safe. These are your guides; follow them. To us Democrats the path is easy and the guide familiar, for the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence have always been the principles of the Democratic Party. To these principles the Democracy, if it be true to itself, must always be true. In this the Democratic Party differs from other parties. It always goes wrong when it swerves from its principles. Other parties never go right unless when they abandon theirs. What are these principles? That that government is the best that governs the least. That States and men thrive best—develop best what force is in them, when least checked, cramped, confined by legislation. That the States are equal, sovereign, and as such, each of them has rights as inalienable as those of the Union, which was founded by their consent; rights which cannot be forfeited, and which it is revolution to deny or assail. The Constitution is a delicate machine. In the hands of those who understand its secret, and were educated to respect it, it works kindly and well. Played on by other fingers and ruder hands; turned to purpose foreign from the principles of its existence, prostituted to base ends, the subtle mechanism breaks; for it is a thing too noble to be made engine of wrong. I am not speaking now in the interest of any party. It is an hour when even the highest level of party is too low for the crisis. True, I am a Democrat. But it is because I see in the principles of that party the true creed of the Republic. These principles never die. They will live, and will still save the Union; and to all men who are true and loyal to these principles we hold out a friendly hand. Let bygones be bygones. We are content to forgive much—to forget much: by forgetting and forgiving the Union can be saved. It shall be saved. It is the will of the people; and woe to them that dare gainsay it. To create the Union was a great achievement, and honor and gratitude will forever crown the names of the good and great men by whom it was accomplished. But more honor, more gratitude, more enduring love will bless the man or the men in our day by whom the Union shall be saved. God save the Union—save it from the errors of those that are dishonest, and the machinations of those that are not so, and help us as he helped the true men of old, to save what they created—the United States—the great Republic of Republics, in whose cause we too "pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Hon SAMUEL S. COX next spoke.

ADDRESS OF HON. S. S. COX.

There are two reasons why I will not detain you long. First, the day is oppressively hot, and second, I did not know till I came to your hall that my name was on your programme. I came to listen to the utterances of the golden-lipped orator who has just spoken. One idea which he hinted I will take the liberty of expanding. It was suggested, rather by what he suppressed than by what he expressed. The Declaration of Independence is a revolutionary document. It sounded the tocsin of revolt. It was the trumpet of sedition. It is an anachronism to date American liberties from the Fourth of July, 1776. Our liberties have no date. They are from God. We never lost our liberties. They have no beginning in this country. When our ancestors signed and proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, they associated with their English privileges and liberties the rights of human nature. When England strove by force and parliamentary chicanery to rob us of our liberties, we struck for—Independence! We never lost our liberties. Far back—beyond the era of Bills of Right, Apologies, and Petitions of the Commons of England—far back of the Magna Charta of English freedom—reposed in eternal might the rights and privileges of human nature, which our ancestors vindicated. In the Roman civil law, and even anterior to that, the civil rights of man were guarded by civil authority, in written and unwritten Constitutions. These rights were brought to this land with our charters, and when England strove to despoil them, we struck back for independence, and by the aid of Heaven we won our independence and saved our liberties. [Cheers.] The Declaration of Independence recites, in immortal phrase, the grievances of the American colonies. Among them was the wrong of trying men for crimes unknown to the law, and by juries and tribunals distant from the vicinage of the accused; the abolition of *habeas corpus* and the destruction of the muniments of personal freedom; the destruction of trade by illegal and extraordinary exactions, hardly equaled by the infamous tariffs and taxes of today; and as a climax of injury and iniquity these exactions were levied without the consent of the people taxed, and without representation of the taxed people in the taxing parliament. These wrongs have in part been suffered by this people during our civil war, and in fact are being endured now. But during the four years of our civil war there was ever found a body of men in the Democratic Party, in and out of Congress, who never failed to protest with vehemence and amidst obloquy—against this obscuration of liberty by irresponsible power. [Cheers]. That these rights—made immortal by the Declaration of Independence—have been restored since the war we owe to the courage, justice and patriotism of ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.] The attempt of those who gave too much and too fatal a direction to our civil war, to enthral the people, has been foiled, thanks to Divine Providence and our Chief Executive. [Cheers.] So significant has been the action of the Democratic Party—as illustrated by the men of Tammany—that to-day we have read here an epistle from the Premier of the last Administration, laying at your feet his chaplet of honor! [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. SEWARD cannot refrain from recognizing the sterling patriotism of Tammany Hall, which is the patriotism of the Northern Democracy, and which, while protesting against the abuses of power, never wavered in its defence, by the blood of her sons, of the Constitutional Union which our fathers made. [Cheers.] But I meant only to speak to you on one practical point. My eloquent friend, Mr. O'GORMAN, has said that the Republic is not yet saved. The fearful war cloud has passed away; but he has truly said there is danger still. That danger comes from the same quarter from which our civil war came. That danger comes from the blotting out of eleven stars on our banner—the obliteration of eleven States from the Federal Union. Let me illustrate the imminency of this danger. Suppose that, in 1868, these States—living, breathing entities—vote for President and Vice-President. Their electors meet; their votes are cast in the college, in unison with a sufficient number of Northern States to elect a Democratic President. Suppose that election reinstates the policy, the honor, the unsectional patriotism of the Democracy in the National Government, and that vote is borne to Washington during the Winter of 1868–9. The joint session of Senate and House meets to count the votes. Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the other eight States held by the Radicals to be dead by suicide and secession, are called. They are called to be counted. Their voice elects the President. Their vote is objected to, because they are not suffragans in the Electoral College! It is then contended that they are not merely sleeping—not in abeyance—but absolutely out of the Union, and their voice only the whine of an abject, conquered people, not the voice of equal States, with all their dignity and independence unimpaired. What then? Is there any tribunal to decide this momentous question? I say: None! none! In 1856, when Wisconsin was called, and her vote for Mr. BUCHANAN was found to have been cast on a day not legally appointed—(in consequence of high waters)—the question was pretermitted. It was held that the joint convention had the power only of—arithmetic; no judicial function, no authority to judge, as to the validity of the vote. So it remains yet. When the eleven States, now under Radical ban, shall be called—who will decide as to their right to vote? As surely as 1868 shall come, there will come dissension, embroiling and war. Unless this matter is averted by timely, moderate and judicious statesmanship, there will come war—civil war; not merely a war of sections, an international war, but a war of communities, more terrible than the mind can conceive; far more atrocious in its results than the war just ended. God help us then, if ANDREW JOHNSON fail us! But he will not fail in that conflict! [Cheers.] Let us avert these terrible calamities. How? I would strike hands with any man or set of men who will help give to the eleven disfranchised States, now under the bar-sinister of the Radical fragment of a Congress, their proper constitutional position and legislative representation. [Cheers.] To this end let us aid the President. [Cheers.] Let us make the Philadelphia Convention a success. He is anxious for it. It will illustrate the possibility of men of patriotic sentiments meeting in one body and in harmony—from every part of the country. It will brand to everlasting infamy the slander that peace and good will from every section cannot meet in council for the well-being of the whole land. [Cheers.] No one need apprehend that this requires the disbanding of the Democratic Party. As I told the Democratic caucus at Washington the other night—no one, no Committee is authorized to break up the Democratic Party. It is immortal as the Constitution. [Cheers.] It only requires that we should choose delegates who believe in the Presidential and Democratic policy of Federal restoration and Congressional representation, and give them credentials to Philadelphia. Men of Tammany, see to this! It cannot absorb the Democracy. It must help the country. It will avert civil conflict—it will entomb Radicalism. You know how to make this idea practicable. When it is realized, then the invocation of my eloquent friend (Mr. O'GORMAN) that the people will save themselves will begin to find realization. Then will come, in peace and repose, the good time when the question will be answered:

> "When wilt Thou save the people?
> Oh, God of Mercy! when?
> Not kings and despots—tyrants!—
> But hearts and homes and men!
> Shall crime breed crime forever?
> Strength aiding still the strong?
> No! say the mountains; No! the skies,
> Our clouded sun shall proudly rise,
> And songs ascend, instead of sighs.
> God save the people!" [Cheers.]

Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT said he never came to Tammany without meaning business. He always came there to do something. After briefly reviewing the present condition of political things, he asked, "What is to be done?" Next Fall we must elect a Governor. New-York ruled the country in vice as well as in virtue. Unless the Democratic party elected a Governor, the Radical Republicans would elect a Senator. Governor FENTON would be renominated. When the people in other States saw this taking any such ground they would follow them, and their enemies would be encouraged. How were they to do this thing, then? He must remind them that the Republican party had in it a powerful faction against it, and if a man whom they could decently support was put forward as candidate for Governor, they would sustain him. If they could find out who that man was, they should start then and work to make everybody else believe that he is the man. He then referred to the last campaign for Mayor of the City, and concluded by naming JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the present Mayor of the City, for the next Governor of New-York.

The Public School boys then sang with remarkable power "The Marseillaise," accompanied by the Tammany band, and the pleasant company of the Wigwam separated, and each went down to his own particular tribe to see out the remainder of the glorious Fourth.

The Committee of Arrangements, to whom credit is due for the Tammany demonstration, consisted of Sachems John Kelly, Wm. M. Tweed, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, Peter B. Sweeny, Emanuel B. Hart, Charles G. Cornell, James B. Nicholson, Wm. McMurray, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John J. Bradley, Daniel E. Delavan.

But outsiders knew nothing of the Tammany Hall dinner, and the vast majority of our citizens were entirely free from the annoyances of dinner of any kind, owing to the pleasant arrangements made by the restaurant-men before alluded to. Great crowds wandered about the Central Park, Union-square and other resorts, where fireworks were to be given in the evening, and where all manner of out-of-door amusements were provided. Apple men, pitch-penny boys, Indian targets, weighing machines, soda-water stands and jumping poles, were largely patronized by a tired population, which waited for the coming on of evening with its promised delights. Toward the middle of the afternoon clouds of dust swept down the streets, filling the air, not to say eyes, hair and clothes, presaging rain, and giving the first faint suggestions of a possible disappointment. For a long time the only relief from absolute *ennui* was that afforded by the appearance of the

VETERANS OF 1812,

who paraded through the City, armed and equipped, not as the law directs, but each as best he could. Preceded by a small but competent band, Brig.-Gen. RAYMOND and his trusty few marched and countermarched till the very boys who followed them were tired. They began operations at sunrise, when, on the Battery, they saluted the flag. After this they joined in the procession, then dined at the Mercer House, and wound up with a grand and all-comprehensive parade. Some of the veterans stood very straight, others were bent nearly double—they all enjoyed themselves, and in the course of their peregrinations paid a visit to the TIMES Office, saluting with courtesy this servant of the people.

Some of our neighbors preferred celebrating the Fourth in their own way at their own homes. Among such were our friends at

FLUSHING, L. I.,

The noticeable feature of the celebration yesterday at Flushing, L. I., was the exercises attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument. The citizens of Flushing have manifested a lively interest in the brave men who left their midst to participate in the war for the Union, and have not only rendered to such as have returned every assistance to enable them to resume their civil pursuits, but have, in a most generous manner, taken charge of the education and support of upward of 150 soldiers' orphans. They have now commenced the erection of an elegant and substantial monument to the memory of those dead heroes who were killed in the several battles of the war.

The site of the monument is at the eastern extremity of the neat little square in front of the Town-hall, and near the heart of the village. It is on the main thoroughfare leading through the village, and cannot fail to attract the attention of the thousands who visit this beautiful village each Summer. The monument will be a plain shaft of Quincy granite, 9 feet at the base and 37 feet high, and will cost the sum of $4,500. On the several faces of the shaft will appear the names of the soldiers who entered the army from Flushing and its immediate vicinity, and who were killed during the war. The following is the list of names thus far compiled by the Committee:

Asa A. Fowler, Sergeant; Washington W. Fowler, Corporal; Lorenzo D. Wood, Corporal; James Foley, Joseph B. Toleski, Seth Harpell, William C. Dermody, Captain; Henry Neimer, Martin Nix, Philip Maher, Geo. W. Huntaman, Corporal; Joseph Kiersted, Corporal; Benjamin Covert, Benjamin Harpell, Sergeant; John W. Byrd, Robert C. Wright, James Edward Elderd, James Byrns, Thomas H. Jenkins, Patrick Maher, Elijah W. Peck, Charles D. Smith, Harrison Curtis, Corporal; John Mars, Corporal; Thomas McGrady, Philip Kenna, William Goodwin, William H. Terry, John Kenaly, Jacob Manweiler, C. D. Rossiter, Geo. H. Fowler, Corporal; M. Moore, W. J. Coon, Samuel C. Portner, Edward L. Murray, Patrick Hurley, John Wesley Hinstman, Washington C. Knight, Burton Belanse, Robert Kars, Valentine Clinch, John Carroll, Christian Schwartzmann, Patrick Martin, John Brady, Titus Crooker, Washington Knight, Jas. Smith, W. H. H. Field, John Hefermehl, Frank Richter, David Schultz, John Doherty, Juergen Steinberg, Adam Wirth, Henry Appel, Chas. Stader, Valentine Helfrich, John Buckley, Charles Erling, Thomas Conner, John Heppler, Louis Brisky, Captain, Emil Shubert, Second Lieutenant, J. Steinbruecker, George Vix, Andrew Rheinhardt, John Stonebanks, Willis H. Tyrrel.

It is known that there are many others whose names the Committee have been unable to ascertain, and any person who can assist in completing the list are requested to address Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, at Flushing.

A large number of the citizens of Flushing and vicinity congregated in front of the Town Hall to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument. A goodly proportion of the multitude were ladies. The soldiers' orphans were present, and sang several pieces very creditably. The exercises commenced with singing "Marching On," followed by a prayer by Rev. ELIJAH S. FAIRCHILD. The corner-stone was then laid by the Committee, and a number of trophies of the war, together with some manuscripts relating to the monument, and the part taken by Flushing in the conflict, were placed in the cavity and then sealed up. Appropriate remarks were then made by the Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, Chairman of the Monument Committee. The following dirge was then sung by the children:

PEACE TO THE BRAVE.

> Peace to the brave who nobly fell
> 'Neath our flag, their hope and pride!
> They fought like heroes long and well,
> Then like heroes died.
>
> Hallowed forever be the graves
> Where our martyrs dreamless sleep!
> Columbia, weep thy fallen braves,
> But triumphant weep!
>
> Nobly they died in Freedom's name—
> Died our country's flag to save;
> Forever sacred be their fame,
> Green their honored graves.

The address which followed by Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., was an able and eloquent effort, which was attentively listened to throughout. "The Battle Cry of Freedom" was then sung by the entire assembly, after which Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH pronounced a benediction, and the assemblage dispersed. The remainder of the day was devoted to the usual manner of celebrating in Flushing, and in the evening there was a fine display of fireworks.

No rose can secure entire maturity in this mundanic sphere that is not more or less remotely connected with a thorn. No Fourth of July, or other celebration, can be complete without a disappointment of some kind or other. Our readers are familiar with the rumpus that was made here because no provision had been made for

FIREWORKS

on this festive occasion, and they are also aware of the fact that EDGE volunteered to furnish the requisite fireworks on certain conditions. In some way an impression was spread among the people that the pyrotechnic display in front of the City Hall, and in other places, would be particularly fine this year; that EDGE had determined to do something that would everlastingly stand to his credit. So when the rain clouds came up in the afternoon, and the rain came down in the early evening, the anxious denizens of this and adjacent places felt the oncoming of disappointment. Despite the apparent interference, the authorities went to work with the determination of giving the exhibition, and when at a little after eight o'clock the rain had stopped, a great crowd had gathered in and about the Park, waiting good-naturedly the expected treat. But it did not come. The disappointment was as great as it was unnecessary. We presume the reason given will be the expected rain, but it would have been much better if the programme had been followed to the letter.

ACCIDENTS

will happen in the best regulated families, and the police returns of yesterday show our City to be no exception to the rule.

The returns of the Eighth Precinct read as follows: "About 3 A. M. a fight occurred at the intersection of Canal and Laurens streets, between a crowd of black thieves and prostitutes, during which a negro named GEORGE BROWN, of No. 28 Laurens-street, was clubbed over the head with a musket." The police return further remarks that the clubbing was at the hands of an unknown person.

About 10:45 of the clock which they keep in operation at Eighth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, Patrolman NORRIS took into the Twentieth-street Police-station an aged couple who had strayed from their home, and could tell neither their name nor the street in which they lived.

About 11:15 yesterday morning THOMAS COWAN, while handling a pistol in MICHAEL BLUME's drug-store, at No. 4 Rector-street, was shot by the accidental discharge of the weapon. The ball entered the hand and lodged in the arm.

WILLIAM HORAN, of No. 55 Lewis-street, was wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of his pistol.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night THOS. BROWN, of No. 77 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, fell overboard at Pier No. 8 East River, and was rescued by Mr. WILLIAM LEE, boatman.

Officer KELLAHER, of the Third Precinct, took to the Chambers-street Police-station a small boy, THOS. FARRELL by name, 6 years of age, found at the Pavonia-avenue Ferry. The child said that he had been taken from Randall's Island by an utter stranger, who, having transported him to Ohio, sold him for $10 to a man who took him back to New-York.

JOHN KENNY, of No. 282 Avenue A, was wounded in the right hand by the premature explosion of a small cannon.

JAMES RYAN, of No. 202 Cherry-street, lost a finger, shot off by accidental discharge of pistol.

PETER MCGINNIS, of Sixth-street, between Avenues C and D, lost two fingers by the premature explosion of a pistol.

THOMAS O'NEIL, of No. 316 Stanton-street, suffered a compound fracture of the right arm from the premature explosion of a pistol.

The Twenty-first Precinct return is as follows: "At 1:45 this morning, Officer FITZGERALD, who was patroling his post in Fortieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was assaulted and beaten by a gang of loafers who came from the liquor-store of STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN, at the intersection of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue."

The following additional accidents were reported by Police telegraph last night:

JOHN POMEROY, 34 years of age, a carman, had his leg fractured at the Staten Island Ferry by a barrel falling upon it. Taken to New-York Hospital.

LEWIS H. FORFAIR, aged 27, narrowly escaped drowning, he having fallen into the North River, at Pier No. 12. Taken to New-York Hospital.

JOSIAH ECOMBS had his fingers badly lacerated by premature explosion of a musket in front of No. 11 Washington-street. Taken to New-York Hospital.

MICHAEL DALTON, aged 17, residing at No. 140 Mulberry-street, had his fingers so severely shattered by the explosion of a pistol that they were amputated on his arrival at the New-York Hospital.

CHRISTIAN FOOSEN, 27 years of age, and residing at No. 547 Pearl-street, had his fingers lacerated with a pistol. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

THOMAS FEARN shattered his fingers by carelessly handling a pistol on board the steamer *City of Boston*, at Pier No. 44 North River. Taken to the New-York Hospital.

CHRISTOPHER FARRELL, residing in Greenwich-street, near Morris, received a severe wound in the hand by the premature explosion of a pistol. Removed to the New-York Hospital.

Five persons, who received slight wounds on the hand by incautiously handling fireworks, had their injuries dressed at the New-York Hospital during yesterday.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, ELLEN BAUER, aged 6 years, and residing at No. 321 Third-avenue, was severely burned by her clothes catching fire from fireworks. She was taken care of by her friends.

WM. ARMITAGE, aged 13, and an inmate of the Newsboys' Lodging House, was playing with a pistol at 3 o'clock yesterday, when it exploded, filling his face and eyes with powder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JEREMIAH MARGAN, aged 2 months, fell from the roof of No. 14 Ludlow-street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

ROSE DOH and child, residing at No. 71 Cherry-street, were badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp in their apartments. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. BURNS, aged 15, a native of New-York, who resides at No. 136 West Eighteenth-street, was shot in the hand by the premature explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL COLLINS, aged 13, a native of New-York, residing at No. 59 East Forty-first-street, was accidentally burned in the leg by the explosion of some powder in his pocket. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL ROACH, aged 32, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 231 Elizabeth-street, had one of his hands shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

But of all the people in this part of the world who have distinguished themselves on this Fourth of July, the valiant Major-General of the

CITY OF BROOKLYN

deserves to be placed at the head. Deeming it, probably, a bore to turn out in uniform at the head of his brave command, the distinguished General declined ordering a parade, but recommended that the flags be *lowered at half-mast*, and a general state of despondency be entered into, because—Gen. SCOTT died last month.

Of course no heed was paid to his suggestion. The flags fluttered gaily in the pleasant breeze, and more noisy boys and patriotic youths than Brooklyn ever knew before made the streets to smoke and roar with all that experience could suggest or money procure for the desired end. In the Eastern as well as the Western District, all business was suspended, and the national flag floated from all the public buildings, while many private residences, particularly in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards, were tastefully decorated. The great feature of the day was the procession and festival of the Union Educational Society, connected with St. Mary's Church, Father MCDONALD, before whom STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, Esq., delivered an oration. About 8:30 o'clock the procession formed at the church corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, then marched from Leonard to Grand-street, thence up Grand to Smith-street, thence to Union-avenue, to North Second-street, through North Second-street to Fifth-street, thence to North Sixth-street, passing St. Vincent de Paul's Church, thence along North Sixth to Fourth-street, along Fourth to Grand-street, along Grand to Second-street, thence along Second-street to South Third, passing St. Peter and St. Paul Churches. The line passed the Churches of the Immaculate Conception and Holy Trinity on their way to Boulevard Grove. The route was a very lengthy one, fully five miles, and although there were some 1,400 children in the procession, none of them showed evidences of exhaustion. A pleasing feature in the pageant was the appearance of a body of orphan boys, dressed in neat linen suits, who enlivened the march with fine music. St. Mary's Benevolent Society had the head of the procession. The band, organized by Rev. Father MCDONALD, composed of twenty pieces, under the leadership of Mr. BUCKLEY, discoursed very creditable music. At the grove the stringed instruments took the place of brass, and the glorious dance brought to its shrine many of the devotees of Terpsichore. About 2:30 o'clock Father MCDONALD, with the orator of the day and several other gentlemen, made their appearance on the main stand, and were soon surrounded by a large concourse of people. Father MCDONALD made a brief address, and introduced STEPHEN J. COLAHAN, who delivered a very eloquent oration, which was frequently responded to by applause. In conclusion, the gifted young orator said: "We love liberty because it ennobles man, and we love our Republic because within her realms man can stand forth in the proud consciousness of his own dignity, and proclaim to the world that he has all his rights, unmanacled and free. Here is freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of religion. No State church, no inquisition, no penal code—but all left to the will of the thinker and to the promptings of the heart. Thankful to the Almighty God should we be for his protection during our hours of darkness and danger, and if we have suffered, we have not suffered in vain. This Republic remembers her patriotic sons, and she will write over their graves the democratic, noble and simple epitaph: They died in liberty's battle. This is a glory the King cannot give his subject; a glory the crown cannot give the King." At the conclusion of the oration the multitude departed for their homes, well pleased with the proceedings of the day.

At 10:50 A. M. the residence of HERMAN MIEME, No. 64 Scholes-street, E. D., took fire from the use of fire-crackers. Damage trifling. Just previous to this the residence of JAMES BURCHARD, No. 110 Whipple-street, took fire, and was slightly damaged. At 12:20 the residence of MATHEW BUNCASTLE, No. 32 Stagg-street, took fire, and was damaged to the amount of $200. About the same time the residence of JAMES WINNERN, No. 200 South First-street, took fire and was damaged $150. During the afternoon Engine Companies Nos. 7 and 12 created considerable stir by a series of pitched battles. Capt. WOGLOM and his men finally clubbed them into a quiet state.

A most reckless use of fire-arms, by which three boys were shot, occurred in the Sixteenth Ward about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following particulars of the affair have been obtained: At the hour named, a German named WILHELM VOLTZ, a painter by trade, 23 years of age, residing at the corner of Scholes and Ewen streets, took a musket loaded with buckshot, and, standing at the gate of his residence, discharged its contents into a crowd of little boys, who were playing on the opposite corner. What motive actuated the man is unknown. He could have entertained no malice against the children; he did know the musket was loaded, as he had been told so by parties in the house, and it is difficult to assign any cause for the act. Its consequences, however, were extremely sad. The following are the names of the children on whom the shot took effect: RICHARD LEHMAN, aged 6 years, shot through the heart, lived two hours. His parents reside at the corner where he was shot. WILLIAM MANBIA, aged 5 years, had one eye shot out and received buckshot in his arms and legs. His recovery is doubtful. His parents reside at No. 153 Ewen-street. CHARLES BARGET, aged 6 years, had his body pretty well perforated; is very low and cannot, it is believed, recover. Officer LANGSTER, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, arrested VOLTZ, and he will have a hearing before Justice WALTER this morning. Drs. NORTH and VERMOND did all they could to make the sufferers comfortable. Coroner SMITH will hold an inquest and thoroughly investigate this sad affair.

Accounts from every quarter indicate a hearty and general celebration of the day. So far as this City was concerned, the good order observed was notable and praiseworthy, and although the "celebration" was kept up till long after midnight the police found but little to do, and but few rowdies to do with.

On the whole, then, New-Yorkers may be proud of their part in the National programme—the day was fine, the parade excellent, the fireworks a fizzle, and the entirety a success.

BRUTAL ROW ON BOARD THE FORT LEE STEAMER.

The steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* left Fort Lee at 6 o'clock last evening for this City, having on board nearly 600 passengers, among whom were some twenty or thirty members of the Third National Guard, better known as BENDIX's Zouaves. Several of these were intoxicated, and as there were also a large number of Ninth Ward rowdies on board, who were disposed to be quarrelsome, a dispute soon arose between them and the Zouaves. From words they soon came to blows, and several desperate encounters was the immediate result. Pistols, clubs and knives were drawn and freely used, resulting in several men being severely and dangerously wounded.

These rows created the wildest excitement among the excursionists on board the steamer, and the women manifested the utmost terror of the drunken and infuriated ruffians who held a bloody carnival on the upper decks, making themselves feared by the more peaceable portion of the passengers. Not content with slashing about and maltreating inoffensive persons, the ruffians turned their attention to the boat itself, breaking off doors in the cabin, smashing windows and breaking everything lying loose on the decks.

The Captain of the *Hulse* endeavored from his position in the wheelhouse to persuade the combatants to desist, and allow him to carry his boat in safety into her dock at the foot of Spring-street, which they were then nearing. His efforts, however, had a contrary effect; for, drawing revolvers, the drunken rowdies demanded that the steamer should be put about and headed up stream, as they expressed a wish to land at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street. Being in absolute possession of the boat for the moment, the Captain felt himself compelled to obey; and the two gangs, still quarreling, were allowed to get off at Thirty-fourth-street, they carrying off their wounded on the doors they had unhinged in the cabin. The steamer then returned to her dock and discharged her other passengers.

The Ninth Ward Police heard of the disturbance soon after the boat arrived, and several officers were sent down to investigate, but they returned on finding that the belligerents had all landed at Thirty-fourth-street. The Twentieth Precinct Police knew nothing of the affair and made no arrests.

The Police Courts.

At Jefferson Market, before Justice DODGE, WILLIAM ALGEO, a sailor attached to the United States ship *Susquehanna*, made oath that when he arrived in the City, on Tuesday evening, he gave his luggage to FRANCIS MCGUIRE and WILLIAM MCCUNN, and that they fled from the Twenty-seventh-street depot therewith. He summoned the Police, and Patrolman SAMUEL SOULE responded, and arrested both of the accused. The prisoners were taken to the Thirty-fifth-street Police-station, and thence before Justice DODGE, and at Court one was recognized as a thief who had served on Blackwell's Island. Both were committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

SIMON BRILL, of No. 327 Canal-street, appeared against MARY GERMSHAUSEN, a maiden of 40 summers, who is described by the old stagers of Jefferson Market as one of the MENDLEBAUM family. Miss GERMSHAUSEN went into BRILL's place on Tuesday afternoon and made a trifling purchase, putting up a five-dollar note in payment. While BRILL's back was turned in making her change, she stole a roll of guipure lace, valued at $40; but, unluckily for her, she did not well conceal the same. The lace was subsequently discovered trailing under her dress, and the little girl who made the discovery informed Mr. BRILL, who in turn informed Policeman HENRY QUIN. Miss GERMSHAUSEN, on appearing before Justice DODGE, confessed the theft, and was committed for trial.

Justice DOWLING committed WILLIAM CASSIN, a brass-finisher, the charge being that the accused, who had been arrested by Patrolman IRVIN, had stolen a small boat from JAMES GEOGHAN, of No. 34 Market-street. The prisoner said that he merely borrowed the boat; but the Justice did not see it in that light.

The Soldiers at David's Island.

The disabled soldiers in the hospital at David's Island, together with the guard on duty, were not forgotten. The steamer *Benton* took up the river on Tuesday afternoon, two crates of strawberries, a box of lemons, sugar, peas, hams, &c., enough to make a welcome addition to the usual bill of fare. They were purchased and forwarded by WM. OLAND BOURNE, the contributions being made in part by friends of the soldiers.

The Soldiers' Orphan Home.

At the Orphan Home, Fifty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, there are over one hundred orphans of soldiers. Beside their usual dinner they were furnished with a large variety of cakes, confectionery and cherries, presented by Mr. BOURNE, who also placed in the hands of each of the children a beautiful little flag, to which they responded in a spirited singing of "Rally round the Flag," and winding up with three cheers and a tiger.

Murder at Melrose.

We are informed that JOHN FOULKES, a police officer at Melrose, Westchester County, was killed yesterday forenoon under the following circumstances: A party of young men while engaged in playing ball knocked their ball into the field or garden of a Mr. COOK. In getting it they trampled over some beds, which put COOK in a great passion, and he threatened if they repeated the act to shoot the offender. Very soon the ball was again knocked over the fence, and COOK appeared with his gun, making most violent threats. Policeman FOULKES interfered, and tried to pacify COOK, but the latter turned the gun upon him and fired into his side, making a horrible wound from which FOULKES died almost instantly. There was intense excitement, and a great many were in favor of killing COOK on the spot, but he was taken to the lock-up and so saved from the popular fury.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Yesterday afternoon, while a party of firemen were engaged in ball-play in Lower Morrisania, they happened to knock a ball over into the garden of a German named FOLKS, and one of them going over the fence into the garden for the ball, was ordered off by the proprietor, who threatened to shoot the first man who trespassed again. The ball-players at once notified a policeman named COOK, residing in Prospect-street, Morrisania, of the threats of the German, and COOK walked over to remonstrate with him, whereupon the incensed FOLK turned upon him and told him if he did not leave he would shoot him, and before COOK could turn to retire FALK fired his gun at him, shooting him dead on the spot. This brutal murder of a man doing nothing but his duty, and without the slightest provocation, at once created an immense excitement, and it was as much as the other policemen, who rushed to the spot after the shooting had occurred, could do to prevent the crowd from lynching FALK on the spot. He was, however, arrested and placed in close custody, and is now held so await the action of the Grand Jury. An inquest was held on the body at 3 P. M., and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Fires During Yesterday.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded for No. 24 East Houston-street, but it proved a false alarm.

At 10:15 the awning of No. 1145 Broadway, near Twenty-seventh-street, took fire from a firecracker, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Damage $40.

At 11:15 a fire occurred on the shingle roof of No. 456 Greenwich-street, owned and occupied by W. TAYLOR as a bakery. The fire was caused by fireworks. Damage to building $150. Loss on stock and furniture by water $2,000. Insured for $3,000 in the North River, and $2,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Companies. The flames extended to roof of No. 458, occupied by W. G. BAILEY, causing a damage of $16. Loss by water on furniture $800. No insurance. The roof of No. 460, occupied by GEORGE STUMPH, was also damaged to the extent of $150. Loss by water $600. Fully insured for $3,000 in the Merchants' Exchange and North River Insurance Companies.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the woodshed of Mrs. NICHOLSON, in Sixty-third-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, took fire and the flames extended to the tenement house in Sixty-fourth-street, owned by ADAM HERMAN. Damage $500. Insured.

At 4:30 o'clock the wheel-wright shop of ABEL WHEETON, No. 460 Third-avenue, in the rear, took fire by the explosion of fireworks, but it was soon put out with trifling damage.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Observance at Philadelphia—Impressive Ceremonies—The Transfer of Flags to the State Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 4.

The celebration of the National Anniversary in this city to-day was attended with the most impressive ceremonies, on the occasion of the transfer of the flags of the Pennsylvania regiments from the military to the State authorities.

At 10 o'clock the procession of veterans started from the rendezvous at Broad and Arch streets, under command of Gen. HANCOCK, and proceeded over the route in the following order:

Advance Guard.
Mounted Policemen.
Band.
Infantry Guard, Captain SPEAR.
General HANCOCK.
Mounted Officers, not on duty, with troops.
Dismounted Officers, not on duty, with troops.
Washington Artillery of Pottsville.
National Light Infantry of Pottsville.
Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading.
Logan Guard of Lewistown.
Allen Infantry of Allentown.

[These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore, on their way to Washington when the capital was in danger, at the commencement of the rebellion.]

Regiments and detachments as follows:
First Infantry.
Second Artillery.
Third Cavalry.
Gen MEADE and Staff.
Invalid Officers in Carriages.
Colors and Color Guard.
United States Troops in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
United States Marines.
His Excellency Gov. CURTIN and Staff in Carriages.
Soldiers' Orphans.
Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and Assistants, with a delegation from each Company in the City, fully equipped as a Guard of Honor.
Pennsylvania Militia.
Military Academies and Schools.
Organizations whose Members have served in the field during the late War.

The veteran troops with their battle-stained banners were cheered lustily as the procession passed by the immense concourse of spectators gathered on the sidewalk.

The orphans of the soldiers who fell in the war comprised one of the most important features of the display. The boys marched in platoons, while a detachment from the Volunteer Fire Department, headed by Chief-Engineer LYLE, acted as a guard of honor, forming in a hollow square, to the orphan girls, who rode in their ambulances.

About 10,000 veterans from the city and State participated in the procession, and the orphans, who are under the protection of the State, numbered 1,100.

The spectacle presented on the appearance of the color-bearers and the troops before the main stand at Independence Square was one of the grandest ever witnessed on this Continent. Over 100 color-bearers surrounded Gov. CURTIN and Gen. MEADE, with the torn remnants of the flags of their regiments. On a staging, forming a semi-circle around the main stand, there were concentrated thousands of widows and orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who had fallen in battle. Independence Hall in the rear was handsomely draped with the national colors, as were the trees on either side of the main avenue. Fifteen or twenty thousand people were congregated within the square.

At noon the ceremony of presenting the flags took place in the square in the rear of Independence Hall. The color-bearers occupied a position in front of the stand, and after the performance of the Triumphal March by BIRGFELD's Band, the delivery of an impressive prayer by Rev. DR. BRAINARD, Maj.-Gen. MEADE made the formal presentation. He was received with immense enthusiasm. The General said:

At the request of the brave and noble men who have fought on so many battle-fields for the preservation of the Union, who have faced the enemy in the most heated conflicts, he felt honored in being their representative on this occasion, to transfer these insignia of their bravery to the source from which they come—the State of Pennsylvania. In the dark hours of the rebellion, when men forgetful of associations blended in that flag, blinded by passion and deaf to reason, raised their impious hands against it, Pennsylvania was among the first to rush to the rescue of our common country, and to protect the capital. During the war, Pennsylvania has sent for the war more than three hundred and sixty thousand representatives. In priding herself upon these demonstrations, she shows no unworthy feeling of State rights, but a legitimate State pride. He paid high compliments to Gov. CURTIN for his patriotic and energetic course pursued during the war. To recapitulate the history of the flags he presented would be to record the history of the war; for in every battle that has been fought a Pennsylvania regiment has been represented. With prayers to the Almighty that he would guard our united country, and that these flags would serve hereafter as a warning to all future traitors who dare strike at the national heart, and that Pennsylvanians would never again be called upon to fight against men whom they regarded as brothers, but that these flags would be looked upon in the future only as proud testimonials of its steadfast loyalty, the General presented them to the Governor amidst intense enthusiasm.

Gov. CURTIN said:

In what adequate language can we address you, soldiers of the Republic, who live to take part in this ceremony? We have no words to convey the holy sentiment of veneration and of reverence for the heroic dead that swells up from every heart in your presence. To the men who carried the steel, the musket and the sabre; to the private soldier, to the unknown dead, the demigods of the war, we this day seek in vain to express all our gratitude. If there be men more distinguished than others, more entitled to our highest veneration, it is the private soldier of the Republic. If we follow him through all the sufferings and privations of the service, his long, weary marches, his perils on the outposts, his wounds and sickness; even in the article of death, we trace him back to that sentiment of devotion to his country that led him to separate from home and its ties, and to offer even his life a sacrifice to the Government his fathers gave him and his children. As the official representative of the Commonwealth, I cannot take back the remnants of the colors she committed to you without attempting to gather into my arms the full measure of her overflowing gratitude and lay it at your feet. I therefore present you with the thanks of your cherished mother, this ancient and goodly Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the great glory you have given to her history. She fully realizes, and while public virtue remains, she will never cease to realize that she could better afford to lose the resources of her natural wealth, her rich fertile valleys, her great cities, her exhaustless minerals, than to lose from her archives a single one of these torn, faded, precious, consecrated flags of battle. A Commonwealth may exist without cherishing her material wealth; but no Commonwealth can worthily or should exist which does not cherish as the joy of its life the heroic valor of its children. In the name of Pennsylvania I gave you these standards, fresh and whole, and asked you in all trials to maintain your loyalty and defend them; and to-day you bring them back to me torn with rebel shot, and with the gloom of some reverses, bright with the light of many triumphs, but beyond all saved by your courage from dishonor, reddened by the blood of your brothers, borne over the ridges of a hundred vales, and planted at last upon the summits of victory. Surely State never had nobler children, nor received at their hands more precious gifts. What heroism, excelling the fables of romance, leading forlorn hopes, charging into the imminent deadly breach, riding into the jaws of death until the world wondered! What sufferings of pain and hunger and outrage and death. What ardent love of country, what purest love of home, what tender messages to mother, wife, children and betrothed maiden, what last prayers to God do these old and tattered flags suggest and unfold! The State will guard them reverently and lovingly, until in the fullness of time some genius will arise to marshal their legends into the attractive order of history, or weave them into the immortal beauty of poetry; and then at last will be found fit expression for the part Pennsylvania has acted in the bloody drama. It will then be remembered that our State was represented at Fort Sumter when traitors first fired upon the flag of the Union, and that the volunteers of our State first reached the national capital and were at Appomattox Court-house, where the traitors fired their last volley; and in all the terrible intermediate struggles in every rebellious State, in every important battle on land and water, where treason was to be confronted and rebellion to be conquered, the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania where to be found, confronting the one and conquering the other; that her people never faltered in their fidelity to the distressed Government. It was due historic fitness, therefore, that the wicked struggle to destroy the Union should culminate upon our soil, its topmost wave be dashed against our capital, and its decisive defeat be suffered here. And, accordingly, from Gettysburg the rebellion staggered backward to its grave. As the crowning glory of this great Commonwealth, she has gathered together the helpless and destitute orphans of her dead soldiers and adopted them as the children of the Commonwealth. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, moved by justice and Christian charity, for three years have made munificent appropriations of the public money, to place within the care of the State the homeless little ones of your dead. They are to be brought up as the glory and honor of the State—a monument that Pennsylvania raises to the memory of the slain, more enduring than brass or marble, and in harmony with the Christian teachings of her people. Here are twelve hundred of these little children before you today. The children of comrades left upon the field of battle—bright jewels in the crown of glory which encircles this great Commonwealth—the strongest evidence of the fidelity and patriotism of her people. Let this work be so now ingrafted upon the public policy of the State, that it shall endure until the last orphan of the Pennsylvania soldier shall be trained, matured and educated. This is a hallowed place; this is a hallowed day! Here and now, in the name of Pennsylvania, I accept these colors fitly, for we are assembled upon the birthday and in the birthplace of American liberty.

After a prayer of thanks to Almighty God for victory and the return of peace, the singing of "Old Hundred" by the Handel & Haydn Society, and benediction by Bishop SIMPSON, the immense audience separated. Among the distinguished persons on the platform were Mayor MCMICHAEL, Gens. PATTERSON, GEARY, and others.

This evening there is a very general illumination of buildings in Chestnut and other principal streets, and of the different newspaper offices. The *Press* has the motto in gas jets, "Peace reigns over a united country;" the *Age*, "Peace and Union."

During a thunder-storm this afternoon, the beautiful silk flag made and presented by the crew of the United States steamer *Hartford* to this city, was torn from its staff on the State House, and a portion of it blown several blocks.

During the day members of the Press from other cities were entertained at the rooms of the Press Club.

At Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 4.

The Society of the Oldest Inhabitants celebrated the day at the City Hall. The Declaration of Independence was read and an address delivered in the presence of between one and two hundred persons. The only public procession was that of several thousand colored children of the schools, accompanied by bands of music. There was no military display whatever. The public departments were closed. A number of soldiers of the war of 1812 paid their annual visit to the President, and had a pleasant interview with him. Heretofore, the Government has exhibited fireworks, but they will be omitted to-night for want of preparation. The youth of the city were more enterprising, and had their own independent displays. Good order everywhere prevailed.

CELEBRATION AT RICHMOND.

Your Richmond correspond sends the following:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 4.

The day has passed quietly, its celebration on the part of the old citizens being confined to the suspension of business. Gen. TERRY had a parade of the troops, a national salute at noon fired in the Capitol grounds, and a social reunion of the officers of the Department at his house. The noticeable features of the day were the parade of a large number of negro organizations, and among them a battalion of cavalry, all wearing sabres. As these organizations were not known to be in existence it has created a sensation.

At Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 4.

The celebration passed off to-day with the usual patriotic demonstrations. The observance of the day was less marked in the adjacent cities and towns than heretofore. Multitudes of visitors poured into Boston. The weather was delightful.

Attempted Wife Murder.

About 10:30 o'clock last night, a colored man, named WILLIAM H. PALMER, residing at No. 133 East Thirteenth-street, made a most desperate attempt to murder his wife MALNOVIA, in the street in front of his residence. It appears that he quarreled with Mrs. PALMER about some domestic matter, and, drawing a knife, stabbed the unfortunate woman six times about the breast, face and arms, inflicting several severe wounds. The woman was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Fifteenth Precinct Police, and PALMER was arrested and locked up in the Mercer-street Station-house.

A DESPERATE ROW.—About 8 o'clock last evening a most desperate row occurred in the liquor saloon of STEPHEN GEOGHEGAN, on the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, when PATRICK KENNY, the barkeeper, drew a revolver, and shot PATRICK FARRELL in the neck, inflicting a severe wound. The fight became a general one, and several pistols were drawn. GEOGHEGAN fired at his barkeeper, but failed to hit him, and JOHN CULLEN, of No. 735 Second-avenue, was shot in the arm. Sergt. MCCONNEL and Officer MORRISON, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested both KENNY and GEOGHEGAN, and FARRELL was removed to Bellevue Hospital, for treatment, where the ball was extracted. One of the men engaged in the fight was recognized as one of the gang who assaulted Officer FITZGERALD, and he was arrested.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Urneras, J. Fosoano, A. Musa, Augustine Villey Lopez and brother, Jose Hernandez, Mrs. E. Morales and 2 children, Jose Urgin, Marran Oleina, Jose Florencio Lopez, Juan Ferg, G. G. Gostkouski, Felix Cumpasant, Ant. Janaka, John Hoffman, J. La Berda, Thos. Lacy, Alex. Baza, Jose K. del Canal, J. A. H. Brinsdan, Mrs. E. Smith, F. D. Armateros and wife, A. N. Wightman, S. M. Fenero and servant.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. A. Dalecour, children and servant, Mrs. C. Cosimson, Mrs. Virginia Duran and 2 daughters, Mrs. F. Valdes, 5 children and servant, J. Burne and wife, Leopoldo Abren and family, Richard Riford, wife and 2 children, Manuel Pincho, Rafael Canillo, M. Armas and servant, Emilio Buch, S. Rodrigues, J. G. McDowell, J. Tuaido, Juan and Miguel Miranda, Isidore Fonti, W. W. Winton, Thos. J. Manson, O. B. Butler, Gabriel Flagnor, Rafael Viven, Louis McLellan, H. Klima, Jose de los Regas, Ygnacio de los Regas, Esteban Garcia, J. Bednana, Manuel Cajuzo, Manuel Pinciro, Juan Puente, Juan Brochi, M. Johnston, Joaquin and Jose Gatiance, Jose Zulwagn, P. Daume, Antonio Yuterra, Manuel Cosada, Miguel Cosada, Jose Cosada.

In steamship Missouri, from Savannah—J. Bateman, J. W. Cleave and E. Chatterman, B. A. Oavis, E. Ellis, J. H. Grey, lady and child, Miss S. Hunt, M. Harper, J. A. Millet and wife, Miss J. McNulty, A. P. Platner, Fred. Schenck, W. G. Tackaberry, Dr. Dungison, Mrs. W. P. Dowell, Capt. Emmons, J. A. Gallaya, Miss M. Hilliard, R. A. Hutchinson, W. H. Marey, J. B. Patten, Mrs. Chapman, N. J. Darrell, W. J. Farr, O. E. Hoemer, W. F. Harding, N. E. Haywood, Mrs. McMurray and child, J. Purcell, J. P. Smith, J. Sullivan, A. V. Ryan, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—H. P. Walker, E. Wright, Miss M. Kinley, Miss Loomis, G. Bowie, Mrs. Ansel, Miss Scofield, Mrs. Bryan, G. L. Laws, J. McGiven, Miss Powler, Mrs. Bradley, H. H. Andrews, Miss Scott, Miss Haley, J. G. Duncan, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Loring, Miss Torrey, A. M. Bigelow, C. Baring, A. Miller and lady, A. B. Miller, J. Heyman, Mrs. Walker, Miss Warren, Miss Parsons, D. N. Jennings, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Patrick, and others.

In steamship Perit, from Savannah—Enoch Carns, Mary Donohue, S. H. Dyer and servant, J. Sinerman, Sarah W. Holton, F. C. Bailey, G. P. Wood, W. F. Robinson, W. S. Dillon, W. Rathbun.

JULY 4—*In steamship Scotland, from Liverpool*—R. Marston and wife, Mr. Cummings, Mr. O'Neil, Wm. Duncan, and 384 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 34	Moon rises	12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 39	Gov. Island	1 48	Hell Gate	3 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotland, Hall, Liverpool June 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 389 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. June 30, lat. 42 19, lon. 55 40, passed a ship-rigged steamer, bound W. July 2, lat. 41 18, lon. 66 15, passed bark Conquest, bound W.; same day, lat. 41 09, lon. 66 58, Br. ship Vivid, bound W.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. Had heavy head winds. July 2, lat. 36 37, lon. 74 31, spoke brig Sevila, of Liverpool, from New-Orleans for St. John.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Savannah June 30, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Eagle, Green, Havana June 30, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Ship Harry Warren, (Br.,) Atwood, Calcutta Feb. 28, with mdse. to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 14, crossed the line June 10, in lon. 35.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London May 24, and Isle of Wight 30th, with mdse. and 354 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. June 8, saw ship Universe, from Liverpool for New-York. 15th, on the Grand Banks, spoke schrs. Jenny Cross and Minnesota, of Provincetown. Had light winds the entire passage; been 17 ds. west of Sable Island.

Bark Jessie, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Grant, Fajardo, P. R., June 17, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had light southerly winds to Hatteras; been 6 ds. N. of that place with light N. E. winds and calms.

Bark George & Henry, (Hamb.,) Peters, Canton March 7, Hong Kong 10th, via St. Thomas June 22, with teas to W. F. Schmidt's Son. Passed Angier April 3, Cape of Good Hope May 16, St. Helena 24th, crossed the equator June 6.

Bark Erwin, (of Nassau,) Wardell, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to E. A. Hussey & Co.

Bark Ida, (Ital.,) Camevali, Liverpool 50 ds., with salt to order.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Demarara 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Bark Lalla Rookh, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jackson, Iquique 112 ds., with saltpetre to C. C. Duncan.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Sampson, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Mary Ann, for New-York.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Portland,) Clark, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Sylphide, (Pruss.,) Albrecht, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Brig Conquerall, (of Lahave, N. S.,) Foster, Point-a-Petre, Guad., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig J. Sherwood, Smith, Havana 11 ds., with molasses to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Brig Belle Bernard, Cook, St. Jago 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Union, Salvador, Matanzas 13 ds., in ballast to J. M. Ceballos.

Brig Martha Williams, of and from Dublin 53 ds., with iron, &c., to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. St. James, Lamoert, Brazos, Texas, 28 ds., with wool, &c., to master.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Babrt, Tampa, Fla., 17 ds., with timber to order.

Schr. Julia Clinch, Bradford, St. Andrew's, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Elmos M. Wright, (of Wellfleet,) Higgins, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Addie M. Haines, Jeffers, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Stout, Georgetown.

Spoken, &c.

Brewster—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, June 23, lat. 23 05, lon. 60.

Cathaya—Br. ship, from Rangoon, bound to Queenstown, May 17, lat. 32 S., lon. 11 54 E.

Estella—wh. schr., of Provincetown, cruising, June 26, lat. 32 20, lon. 73 44.

W. H. Foster—brig, from Cuba for Boston, June 27, lat. 35 18, lon. 74 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Fajardo, P. R., June 17, brigs Manzoni, for New-York in 6 ds.; Catharine, do. do.; Jas. Murchie, (Br.,) do. in 4 ds.; Victor, (Ham.,) for Philadelphia in 2 ds.

At Point-a-Petre, Guad., June 12, brigs Fleetwing and Highland Nancy, for New-York in 5 ds.; schr. Elizabeth, for do. in 3 ds.

At Salt Cay, T. I., June 18, ship B. Aymar, for New-York next day.

FRENCH SELF FASTENING BUTTONS

(GEMGEMBRE'S PATENT.)

PUT ON and TAKEN OFF in a MOMENT by any one, without sewing, eyelet, screw, rivet or cut in the cloth. They can be changed from one garment to another in an instant. Will never pull off nor tear the cloth. Made in every style for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN'S WEAR, also for the ARMY and NAVY. In order to let the public at once see the great advantages of these goods, we offer to send by return mail postage prepaid, on receipt of the price, one set SLEEVE BUTTONS, ladies' or gents', plain &c., fancy 50c. per set. One dozen SUSPENDER BUTTONS 40c., or one ASSORTED BOX, containing one dozen each, for coats, pants, vests and overcoats, $1 75 per box. A full descriptive list, from which any style of button can be ordered, will be sent by mail on application. Call or address W. B. WATKINS, sole agent, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 6,868. Please state where you saw the advertisement. Show this to your friends.

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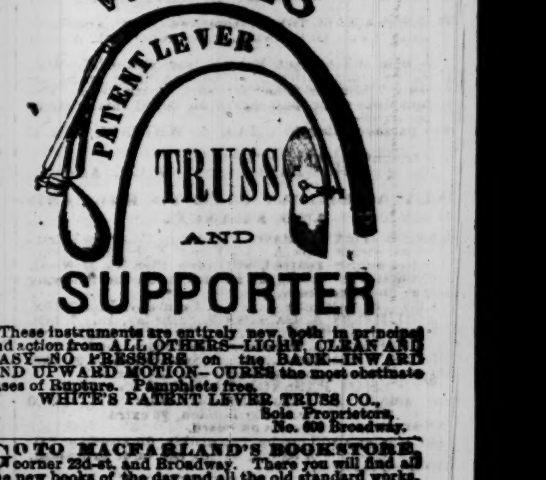

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In consequence of the great success that attended the First Aeronautic Ascent of
MONS. AUGUSTE BUISLAY,
with his wonderful
MONGOLFIER, or FIRE BALLOON,
He will make a Second
VOYAGE TO THE CLOUDS,
when he will execute a variety of daring evolutions, suspended to a
SLENDER TRAPEZE.
Many would-be gymnastic aeronauts announce a variety of wonders to be performed in mid-air, but Mons. BUISLAY is the only aeronaut who
EXECUTES THEM
without the aid of retarding ropes, or even a car. Mons. BUISLAY'S balloon is, when cut loose, entirely at the mercy of the elements, and is pronounced the
WONDER OF THE WORLD.
During the afternoon the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY
will appear, performing a variety of
MOST STARTLING ACTS.

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CENTRAL PARK.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING. BALLOON ASCENSIONS. Prices—Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $2. Evening, $2 and $1.
HARRY LESLIE,
The HERO OF NIAGARA, in his wonderful feats. Concert at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M., by
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